FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CARTHAGE LODGE, No. 181.

Whereas, this Lodge has been informed of the untimely death of their worthy Brothers, Noah F. Muse, 1st Lieut. Co E, 63d Reg't N C Cavalry, who was shot dead while gallantly pursuing a fleeing enemy in Eastern N C, and Simeon P Phillips, who fell in the battle of Chickamauga:

Resolved, That in the death of Lieut Noah F Muse and Simeon P Phillips, this Lodge has lost two worthy and exemplary members; the army two tried and gallant *soldiers;* and the country two true patriots: That we heartily sympathize with the friends of the deceased in their sad bereavement, but indulge the consolatory hope that they are only removed from this Lodge to the Grand Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, and the families of the deceased.

S. C. BARRETT,
A. R. McDONALD,
J. M. CAMPBELL,
J. H. CADDELL, } Com.

JNO. M. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

We are authorized to announce Gen. A. D. McLEAN as a candidate to represent Cumberland and Harnett in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

June 18. 41-4t*pd

I am a Candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Chatham county at the election in August next.

W. G. ALBRIGHT.

Stanton Grove, May 12 34*tc

We are authorized to announce Col. S. J. COBB as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of Robeson County at the election in August next.

March 31. 20-19t*pd

We are authorized to announce Capt. H. J. HARRISS, Co. A, 10th Batt. Art'y, as a candidate to represent Randolph county in the next Legislature of N. C., in the House of Commons.

We are further authorized to say that the Capt. is one of the strong Conservatives, and is in favor of negotiating as well as fighting for Peace. That he was not an original secessionist, was opposed to the war in the beginning, and is a staunch friend of Vance. Has been in the service nearly three years.

April 28. 28 11tpd

OFFICE TITHE AGENTS,
Bladen Co. N. C., June 24, 1864.

To Persons paying Tithes, Bladen Co., N. C.

WE, the undersigned will meet the Tax in Kind payers at the different times and places specified in our posted notices in each District to make a final settlement of the Tax in Kind of 1863.

All persons who have receipts will bring them in, so as a regular final receipt will be given

T. D LOVE,
T. M SIKES,
Q. M. Agents C. S. A.

44-2t*2t

RATES OF FREIGHT,

ESTABLISHED BY THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

Steamboat Companies Navigating the Cape Fear River.

FEBRUARY 1864.

Buggies,	25 00
Bacon, Wax and Tallow, per hhd	10 00
Bacon, loose, per ton	40 00
Barrels, dry, per barrel	3 00
Ditto Potatoes, per barrel	5 00
Bedsteads, each	5 00
Bales Sheeting, per bale	15 00
Ditto Yarn, per bale	10 00
Ditto Waste, per 100 lbs.	2 00
Copperas, per bbl.	10 00
Cotton, per bale	15 00
Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. per bushel	25
Chairs, Sitting, each	75
Ditto Rocking, small 2 50; large each	4 50
Coffee, per bag or barrel,	25 00
Demijohns, empty $1; filled each	5 00
Fish and Pork, per barrel	5 00
Grind Stones, per ton	25 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00
Hides, green 1 50; dry $1.	
Horses, down or up,	25 00
Hay and Fodder, per bale	5 00
Iron, bar and hoop, per ton	25 00
Ditto, pig, per ton	25 00
Lime, per cask $5; ditto per barrel	3 00
Leather, loose, per side, 1 50; do, bale, per foot	1 00
Lead, per ton	25 00
Molasses, 40 gallons, per barrel	5 00
Powder, per keg, 25 lbs.	1 50
Pepper, per bag	20 00
Oil, in bbls, 31 gallons,	5 00
Salt, in bags, per bag 1 50; ditto, in bbls, 2 50 per bbl	
Rice, per cask	15 00
Rosin, per barrel	2 50
Spirits Turpentine, per barrel	5 00
Wagons, Road,	40 00
Soap, in boxes,	3 00
Spirits, in hhds., pipes and casks, per gallon	25
Sugar, in barrels,	15 00
Coal, per ton, $25; ditto, per hhd., $10.	

☞ All other freights in proportion.

LIST OF CHARGES FOR PASSENGERS,

THE following rates of Passage will be charged on our Steamers:—

DOWN.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington,	$30 00
" " " Elizabeth,	15 00
" " " White Hall,	20 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	21 00
" " " All points below,	30 00
SECOND CLASS, OR DECK.	
From Fayette ville to Wilmington,	$20 00
" " " Elizabeth,	10 00
" " " Whitehall,	15 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	15 00
" " " All points below,	20 00
UP.	
From Wilmington to Fayetteville,	$30 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	13 50
" " " White Hall,	16 50
" " " Elizabeth,	20 00
" " " Prospect Hall,	24 00
" " " All points above,	30 00
SECOND CLASS, OR DECK.	
From Wilmington to Fayetteville,	$20 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	10 00
" " " White Hall and Elizabeth,	12 00
" " " All points above,	20 00

☞ Second Class or Deck Passengers must stay on lower deck or pay full price, or same as First Class.

☞ An extra charge will be made for Way Passengers getting into Berths during day time, and for occupying a Berth with their boots or shoes on, at the discretion of the Captain.

J. A. WORTH, for C. F. St'm B't Co.,
T. S. LUTTERLOH, for St'r N. C.
R. M. ORRELL, for St'rs Kate and Sun.

May 20, 1864. 34-1m*1m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1864.

THE NEWS.—We have still no mails from Virginia. But last night and this morning the Telegraph has brought us very interesting information, both from Virginia and Georgia. See news head. The only reverses we have sustained in Virginia are the damage to the railroads and the capture of 400 of Hagood's South Carolinians. Our successes consist in the capture of from 2500 to 3500 yankees at Petersburg, inflicting heavy loss in killed and wounded; the defeat of Hunter in the Valley; the defeat of Sheridan; the defeat of Kautz at Staunton river bridge. In Georgia, the yankees have sustained a very signal reverse, with immense loss.

The prospect is everywhere bright.

We regret to see that Morganton has been visited by yankees and tories from Tennessee.

THE YANKEE TRUTH-TELLER.—Column after column of boasted successes in Virginia and Georgia fills the yankee papers. But gold gives the lie to them all. It is quoted at 217 in New York.

STATE AND COUNTY DEBTS.—Of all men, Mr. Holden should be the last to discourage our people by exaggerated statements of the debts of the State and counties growing out of the war. For why? Did he not pledge "THE LAST DOLLAR AND THE LAST MAN" to maintain the war into which *he* voted us, after having for ten years preached secession and solemnly declared that the election of a sectional President, like Lincoln, would be sufficient cause for putting in practice his secession doctrines? As neither the State nor the counties nor the Confederacy has exhausted the last man or the last dollar, it would be well for Mr. Holden at least to remember his pledge.

In the last Standard Mr. Holden says:

"The debt of North Carolina is by this time nearly *thirty millions* of dollars. Add to this the County and other corporation debts, say *twenty millions*, and the aggregate is *fifty millions*. If the war should last until this time next year, the debt, County and State, will be at least *seventy five millions* of dollars. This debt, be it remembered, is to be paid in gold or its equivalent. The interest on it will be *four millions five hundred thousand* dollars."

That this is a gross exaggeration, and discouraging to the people—(whether intended to be so or not, is not for us to pronounce)—is manifest from the public documents printed by Mr. Holden himself as State Printer.

By reference to the Annual Report of Treasurer Worth to the Legislature in November last, it will be seen that the amount of outstanding State bonds is $21,132,000. That there were outstanding Treasury notes, coupons, &c. to the further amount of $5,094,434 90. Making the State's total liabilities $26,226,434 90. The Treasurer shows that the State has "offsets" against this debt to the amount of $9,967,000, (without including several millions in rail road stocks,) reducing the debt to $16,259,434 90. To this should be added whatever expenses the State has incurred since the date of the Treasurer's Report, the 1st of October last. We have no means of arriving at that amount, but suppose it may be a million or two. This would bring the State debt to about the round sum of $18,000,000, instead of nearly $30,000,000, as the Standard pretends.

There is even a greater exaggeration in the twenty millions of debt ascribed by Mr. Holden to the counties and "other corporations." And why corporation debts were lugged in is more than we can tell. As an offset to these and the county debts it should be borne in mind that there has probably never been a time in which *the people* were so free from debt. Everybody has been paying up since the war began, so that there is now comparatively very little individual debt. As to the counties, we have no idea that they average an indebtedness of a hundred thousand dollars each, and that would make but $8,500,000, instead of $20,000,000 as Mr. Holden pretends.

But if the State and County debt were now, as Mr. Holden pretends, fifty millions, upon what data does he arrive at the conclusion that it will be $75,000,000 a year hence? The State and County and other corporation debt was probably fifteen or twenty millions before the war began. Even if it had increased to fifty millions during the three years of war, that would be an increase of thirty to thirty-five millions in three years, or ten to twelve millions a year. Why should the increase for the next year be more than double that of the average of the three first years? The correct view, it seems to us, is this: The entire debt before the war was fifteen or twenty millions. In three years it has swelled to twenty-six millions. Increase six to eleven millions, averaging two to four millions a year. Take the highest figure of increase, and the aggregate debt of the State and counties and corporations a year hence, will probably be thirty millions, instead of seventy-five millions.

We have our own opinion of the purpose of Mr. Holden in thus presenting a gloomy and exaggerated view of our finances. But it is merely an opinion, and so we leave our readers to form their own conclusions on that point.

The Standard goes on to say:—

"North Carolina was forced into this war on account of slave property. The value of our slaves, in gold, before the war, was about one hundred millions of dollars. We have already lost not less than fifty thousand slaves, and those that remain to us are not worth more than our debt will be this time next year, if the war should last that long. What, then, have we gained in respect to slavery or in a pecuniary point of view? Is the institution stronger now than it was in 1860? No sensible person will say it is as strong."

It would be more correct to say that slavery was the origin of the quarrel which resulted in war. For the causes which forced North Carolina into it, we refer Mr. Holden to the Ordinances of Messrs. Badger and Craige in the Convention, for which he voted.

The number of slaves in the State, by the census of 1860, was 331,081. Is it fair to estimate their value at only a hundred millions? We all know that before the war large and mixed lots of negroes were selling at an average of $1000 each. That would make the total value three hundred and twenty-one millions, instead of one hundred millions. But $1000 each was doubtless too high an average. Two-thirds of that amount was about right, and so the total value was about two hundred and twenty millions of dollars. The Standard's estimate of this branch of our *resources* is thus, about as much *under* the mark as its statement of our *liabilities* is *over* it. Then comes another exaggeration, in the estimate of a loss of 50,000 slaves. And again an under estimate of the value of the remaining 281,081. If 331,081 slaves were worth $10,000,000, as the Standard says, then 281,081 ought to be worth $85,000,000, and not $75,000,000, as it says. But gloom, gloom, gloom, pervades all the Standard's estimates. What have we gained? and how are we to pay our debts? are the questions which trouble the faint-hearted Standard, which was as bold as a lion when danger was far off, and now cowers under difficulties which but nerve the souls and strengthen the arms of the really true-hearted and brave.

"What then have we gained?" asks the Standard. The inquiry comes too late. It was a very proper one when Mr. Holden was preaching secession, and was worthy of consideration even on the 20th of May 1861, when Mr. Holden voted us into the war. But that is not the question now. We are not fighting for slaves alone now. We are fighting for liberty, for property of all sorts, for life, for honor. Lincoln has declared all these forfeited, and the systematic robberies, with the horrible brutality with which even our women and children are treated, too plainly show that he means to enforce his forfeiture, if we give him the chance. It is a death struggle, in which every thing is involved. Mr. Holden owes it to his own pledge, he owes it to the people, to the State, to her sister States, to the cause of Religion, Liberty, and Law, to endeavor to uphold our cause by presenting as cheerful views of the situation as truth will justify, and not to discourage the people and the army by gloomy suppositions, by exaggerating our difficulties and underrating our resources and advantages.

"There can be no peace without a treaty, and there can be no treaty without commissioners appointed to make it," says the Raleigh Standard. So there can be no treaty without yankee commissioners as well as Confederate commissioners. Will the Standard inform us where these yankee commissioners can be found? Has anybody proposed to appoint such yankee commissioners? Has the Standard any assurance from Lincoln that he will appoint them? If Lincoln has not appointed any, and will not, what good would it do to appoint Confederate commissioners? Can they make a treaty by themselves? We would like to have candid answers to the above questions. If the Standard can make it appear that Lincoln will appoint commissioners, or that Confederate commissioners alone can make a treaty, we will guarantee that President Davis will appoint commissioners at once. We never had a word of communication with President Davis, (and never expect to have,) but we know we may pledge him to that.

The Standard knows that President Davis desires peace, and that there is but one way in which a treaty can be made, viz: by a negotiation between commissioners regularly appointed by the two *governments*. The Standard has already declared that "the South cannot make overtures" "so long as a single enemy is on her soil;" that "so long she must fight;" that "if she were to offer less, or attempt to do less, she would be unworthy of the spirit and manhood of her people."

Yet the Standard now wants her to be thus unworthy.

ADDRESS ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.—By the annexed correspondence it will be seen that the Hon. Thos. C. Fuller will address the people in this place on the 12th July:—

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., 28th June, 1864.

Hon. THOS. C. FULLER: Dear Sir: The undersigned respectfully request, in case it shall be entirely agreeable to you, that you will address your fellow-citizens, in the town of Fayetteville, at some early day to be designated by you, upon the subjects of general interest which have recently engaged the attention of Congress.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,

Signed: K A Black, John Shaw, D McLauchlin, K M C Williamson, Kelly Sessoms, I B Hawley, Jos A Worth, Jonathan Evans, Alex'r Maxwell, O H Blocker, E L Pemberton, Christopher Monroe, J C Poe, S R Hawley, Arch'd McLean, N A Stedman, John W Sandford, W Draughon, Jas R Lee, Henry E Colton, D McLaurin, G W Bullard, R M Orrell, R P Buxton, D Anderson, J A Pemberton, C E Leete, Jos Utley, Alex'r Johnson, Jr, J H Roberts, J W Lett, G W Williams, J M Williams.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 29, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: It will give me pleasure to comply with the request made in your note of the 28th inst., and I will name Tuesday the 12th of July as the day on which I propose to address my fellow citizens on those subjects of general interest, which have recently engaged the attention of Congress.

Very truly yours,
THOS. C. FULLER.

Messrs. K. A. Black and others.

A MONUMENT PROPOSED.—We heartily second the annexed proposition:—

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To the Citizens of Cumberland County.

It is proposed to form an Association for the purpose of erecting a suitable Monument in the Town of Fayetteville, to the gallant men of this county, who have fallen, or may fall, in the present war in defence of their country.

Your co-operation in this laudable enterprise is solicited, and to insure its success, a meeting of all citizens desirous of perpetuating the memory of the gallant dead, is respectfully invited at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Tuesday July 12th, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

June 28, 1864.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.—A subscriber writes to us that M. S. Robbins, Esq., is a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons, and Dr. J. M. Worth will probably be a candidate for the other seat. They will be voted for by the friends of Gov. Vance. In the immediate vicinity of the writer all are for Vance and hope he will be re-elected.

BONDS TO THE SOLDIERS.—A letter from a gentleman of high position and intelligence says:—

"I am very much pleased with your suggestion in Monday's Observer about issuing Bonds to the soldiers—if with no other object, to effect insurance against repudiation. The premium would be high, but we can well afford to pay it to secure us against *the loss of all.*"

CROPS IN ROBESON.—A letter from Lumberton, 29th inst., says:—

"We have had a fine rain; our crops of small grain, just harvested, are very fair."

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—A letter says:

"The Vance men are increasing in this county—he is sure to be elected Governor in August next. Wheat crops are very poor in this section; Corn is small but looks well, though needing rain now.

RICHMOND CROPS.—A letter from Springfield, Richmond county, says:

Wheat crops very light in this section, damaged with rust and smut. Corn very small; weather hot and dry.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

More of the Georgia Battle—Great Slaughter of the Yankees.—MARIETTA, June 28.—The severe punishment inflicted upon the enemy yesterday by Gens. Hardee and Loring has rendered them very quiet to-day.

After the repulse one of our officers in authority called to the yankee commander that as an act of humanity we would cease firing and give them time to remove their wounded, who were in danger of being burned alive. This was done. Fighting was then resumed with a frightful assault. In front of Cleburne's Division the enemy lost more than 1000, while in Cheatham's front their loss was much heavier. 150 will cover our casualties.

Walker's Division skirmished with great heroism. 9 of his men were bayoneted in their rifle pits, while his officers actually cut down the enemy with sabres. Two officers from same pit came in with bayonet wounds, while their clothes were thoroughly perforated.

A sergeant of Jackson's Brigade seized a shell while the fuse was lighted, and threw it from the pit in which it fell. He was promoted on the field by Gen. Jackson to a Lieutenantcy, but modestly declined to accept it.

Sergeant W. J. Walter, 29th Tennessee, leaped the breastworks, seized the standard presented by Gen. Buford to the 29th Illinois, wrested it from the bearer, and brought it triumphantly to camp. For this daring act Gen Hardee presented the colors to the gallant sergeant. It was inscribed—Belmont, Union City, Stone River.

The enemy made a desperate attempt to take Kenesaw mountain. They attacked our works in columns of picked men, the heroes of Missionary Ridge. But Loring's troops drove them back with a loss estimated at 2500.

MARIETTA, June 29.—Unusual quiet prevails along the lines, the enemy being permitted to bury their fast putrefying dead.

As the particulars of Gen. Hardee's great victory are brought to light they prove that it has been much underrated. The enemy admit a loss of 1500 in front of Cleburne's Division, and along that and Cheatham's lines a loss in *killed* of 750. 500 ambulances were counted yesterday from the summit of Kenesaw Mountain transporting the yankee wounded to Big Shanty in front of Gen. Hardee's corps. Their loss along the line of that corps is estimated at 4000, and about the same in front of Gen. Loring. The yankee Generals Dan McCook and Packer were certainly killed.

From the Virginia Campaign.—WILMINGTON, June 29.—The Journal has received, through a private source, the Richmond Enquirer of Monday, June 27. The Enquirer reports the enemy on the Petersburg & Weldon Road, near Brick House, about 7 miles South of Petersburg.

The following press and official telegrams are taken from the Enquirer:—

PETERSBURG, June 25.—No fighting and none expected to-day. Scouts say Grant told his men that fighting has ended and the siege of Richmond begun.

PETERSBURG, June 26.—All quiet yesterday and to-day, save heavy cannonading awhile this morning on the centre; result unknown.

A severe cavalry fight occurred near Nottoway C. H., on Thursday, between Wilson's and Dearing's men, and continued from 2 o'clock till dark. The enemy retreated under cover of darkness. Three prisoners were captured and brought in. Enemy's loss many in killed and wounded; ours small. Wilson is stealing fresh horses and shooting his jaded ones. Our men report the road covered with them.

The damage done to the Southside road very great.

HEADQ'S ARMY NO. VA., June 25.—*To the Secretary of War:* SIR:—Gen. W. H. F. Lee pursued the enemy's cavalry which advanced along the Southside Railroad. He had a skirmish on the 22d, near Dinwiddie C. H., and he next day struck their column on the flank near Blacks and Whites, cutting into and getting possession of the road by which they were moving towards Nottoway C. H. The road was held after an engagement continued from 12 m. till dark, the enemy making repeated attempts to break through and regain his advance. He withdrew from Gen. Lee's front at daylight on the 24th, leaving his dead and wounded on the field, taking the road to Hungarytown and Krisville. Gen. Lee is still following them. R. E. LEE, General.

HEAD'QRS ARMY NO. VA., June 25, 9 P. M.—*To the Secretary of War:* SIR:—Our entire loss yesterday morning was 97 killed and wounded, and 209 missing. Nothing of moment has occurred today on the lines in front of Bermuda Hundred and around Petersburg.

Gen. Hampton reports that the enemy's cavalry advanced yesterday to Faber's Shop, and entrenched themselves there. He attacked and drove them from their works, pursuing them until 9 p. m., to within 2 miles of Charles City C. H. They left their dead on the field and along their route. Great credit is due to Gen. Hampton and his command for their handsome success. R. E. LEE, Gen.

On Friday Hagood's brigade were thrown forward as skirmishers, and nearly 400 were captured.

LYNCHBURG, June 25.—A gentleman who left our forces Thursday 5 miles beyond Salem, on New Castle road, says Hunter's army came near being captured at that point, and his escape was due only to delay in delivering orders. The enemy was so hard pressed that he destroyed his ammunition train 1 mile long. Our informant saw it blown up. A portion of our forces are reported to have taken a large wagon train, and a number of prisoners. The enemy on his retreat destroyed Bonsack's Woolen Factory in Roanoke county.

Yankee Raid in Western North Carolina.—GOLDSBORO', June 29.—On Monday, a raiding party of yankees and tories under Col. Quirk, 300 to 400 strong, entered Morganton, [Burke county, N. C.,] the head of the Western N. C. R. R., captured some reserves, robbed the Bank, and destroyed a train of cars. The Bank is supposed to have had a large sum on hand. [The Bank referred to is a Branch of the Bank of North Carolina. We have heard that its most valuable assets were removed last year.—OBS.] The raiders are said to have come from East Tennessee.

Kautz's raiders have gone to Grant. They crossed the Petersburg & Weldon road at Belfield.

Northern News through Chattanooga.—ATLANTA, June 29.—The Appeal has received the Chattanooga Gazette of the 25th inst.

It states that on the 24th Gen. Pillow, with a force of 3000, demanded the surrender of Lafayette, garrisoned by 400 cavalry. Surrender was refused. The Confederates attacked the town, and the yankees took position in the Court House and adjacent houses. For more than three hours the Confederates continued to advance slowly, when the 4th Ken. cavalry came up and the Confederates retired, leaving 100 dead and 70 prisoners, and carrying off Col. Faulkner, 7th K'y, captured in charge. The Gazette does not state in what direction Gen. Pillow went off.

At New York on the 24th, Gold was quoted at 217, but changes being made(?) prompted by prospect of great advantages from plans not sufficiently assured for publication. [This was so received at the Fayetteville office, but something is probably omitted, the latter part seeming to refer to operations in Virginia.—OBS.]

The 18th N. Y. Battery is reported to have lost 4 guns [in the Petersburg fight we suppose.]

The Confederates are daily strengthening and enlarging their works [at Petersburg we suppose.]

The World says that the National Democratic Convention will meet at Washington on the 30th for general consultation and important business.

Sheridan's raiders are reported to have escaped to the White House.

HIGH PRICES.—On Saturday last, at Lumberton, the sale of the slaves of the Estate of Calvin Crawford, dec'd, was made, on a credit of nine months. A boy 22 years of age sold for $4,950; a girl 16 for $3,100; another girl 9 for $2,050; an aged woman, infirm, for $290.

Virginia Rumors via Wilmington, Goldsboro' and Raleigh.—WILMINGTON, June 28.—From a gentleman who, in pursuance of orders, tried to reach Richmond by the Danville route, we learn the following particulars:

He got to Danville on last Friday evening and left there on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. Up to that time, and indeed up to Sunday, he knows that the enemy had not appeared on the Piedmont Road (Danville connection) nor got nearer to it than the bridge on the Danville Road over the Staunton river, say 48 miles.

At Danville he was informed that the enemy had struck the Danville Road last week at Burkeville junction and had been busily engaged in the work of destruction between that point and the Staunton River, and had done their work pretty effectually. At Greensboro', on his return, he learned that the enemy had been met, repulsed three times and finally driven off from the Staunton Bridge. This was done by such force of soldiers of different commands as could be got together on their way to their commands at Richmond or elsewhere, together with the local militia, numbering about 600. The whole Confederate force was about 1200. The enemy's force is differently estimated at from 1500 to 8000. Probably the first would be nearest the truth.

On Sunday 176 men, principally workmen engaged at the Government Naval Ordnance works at Charlotte, passed through Greensboro' on their way to the theatre of action. We presume that a sufficient force will soon be gathered, and will drive the enemy off the line of the Danville Road, but how soon the road can be repaired so as to restore communication, is more than we can even pretend to guess at.

Journal.

GOLDSBORO', June 28.—Depending solely on the "reliable gentleman," we publish the following items:

From Petersburg we have what we consider reliable. On Friday and Saturday last Grant vigorously assaulted our lines near that city six different times and was handsomely repulsed with heavy loss. On the seventh movement Gen. Lee took the offensive and drove the yankees six miles.

From Danville we have the gratifying assurance that the enemy was well repulsed at Staunton bridge, by a handful of men. Our force has now been much strengthened, and that point is all right.

From Wilmington we learn that on Saturday night a party of yankees, number not known, succeeded in passing Fort Fisher and capturing some of our pickets. It is thought they have escaped.

Fears are entertained that the yankees are on another raid to the Petersburg & Weldon road.

State Journal.

RALEIGH, June 29.—There is a rumor here that Grant has been driven from his fortifications around Petersburg to his gunboats in the river. Col. Mallett has received a dispatch, stating that the raiders were met and defeated at Staunton bridge on the Danville road.

We regret to learn that Col. John A. Baker of the 5th N. C. Cavalry, was captured in one of the skirmishes near Petersburg, a day or two ago.

Raleigh Confederate.

Northern News.—The Goldsboro Journal of the 29th has considerable extracts from the N. H. Herald of the 18th and 20th. The capture of Petersburg was announced in the earlier paper, but in the later was admitted to have been somewhat premature. The Journal's extracts relate only to the earlier movements against Petersburg and contain nothing of interest. 1000 prisoners and 20 guns are claimed as captured up to the 17th inst. A loss of 1500 is admitted in the 2d corps on the 17th.

The Baltimore American, in its Washington news, has the following:—

"While the attention of the country is attracted to the armies of Gens. Grant and Sherman, there has been very quietly organizing one or more powerful naval expeditions against certain Southern ports, which will be heard from before the summer is over. It is, of course, improper to give the number, character or composition of the vessels intended for the expedition, but the country may rest assured that it will be adequate for the work it is intended to perform. Sec'y Wells is of opinion that it is necessary for him to redeem his reputation, and he is determined to make the rebel fur fly, so as to save, if possible, his position in the cabinet. It is no secret that a number of the ironclads, which have been so long building in Northern seaports, are now available for active service."

Morgan's Raid.—Information, which is believed to be reliable, has been received here that Gen. Morgan, with his command, has returned in safety to the neighborhood of Abingdon, Va. Gen. Morgan met with no disaster, and his raid has been very successful. It is stated that he captured Cynthiana, Mt. Sterling, Paris, Flemingsburg, Frankfort, Maysville, Versailles and Lexington. He took 2800 prisoners and 3000 horses, and cut the railroads and destroyed a large amount of government property.

Danville (Va.) Appeal.

The Slavery question in the yankee Congress.—The yankee Congress (says the Goldsboro' State Journal) has rejected the bill authorizing an amendment to the Constitution for the total abolition of slavery in the United States. The vote was 94 yeas to 65 nays. The vote necessary was 106—two-thirds of the whole vote cast, which was 159.

Only 4 Democrats voted for the bill. Speaking of this, the Baltimore American says: "Slavery must be abolished before any efforts at reconstruction can be effectual. The loyal people of the United States will accept of no reunion into the basis of which slavery enters as a component part."

Agreed. The "loyal people" will never have a chance of reunion upon that or any other basis.

Promotions.—Lt. Col. John W. Lea, of Caswell county, has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 5th Regiment Troops, vice Garrett, killed.

Capt. Rich'd Wat York, of Wake, has been made Major of the 6th Troops.

Major Thomas H. Sharpe, of Hertford, has been made Lt. Col. of the 17th Regiment Troops, in place of John C. Lamb, died of wounds.

Capt. Lucius J. Johnson, of Perquimons, becomes Major of the 17th, vice Sharpe, promoted.

Raleigh Conservative, 29th inst.

MARRIED,

In Pittsboro', at St. Bartholomew's Church, on Thursday evening, June 23d, by the Rev'd Mr. Sutton, Miss CARTIE E., daughter of Capt. S. H. McRea, of Plymouth, to Dr. W. F. HARLLEE, P. A. C. S.

DIED,

In this town on yesterday, after a long and painful sickness, Mrs. A. E. VALENTINE, consort of the late Wm. R. Valentine, in the 52d year of her age.

In this town on yesterday, CHARLES LEE, son of W. P. and Mary Wemyss, aged 13 months.

In Fayetteville, June 26th, Mrs. AUGUSTUS ERAMBERT, of Wilmington, N. C., aged 52 years.

Departed this life, at his residence, near Raymond, Miss., May 26th, after a protracted and painful illness, Mr. JAMES H. JONES, in the 35th year of his age, formerly of Richmond county.

At his residence near Red Bluff, Marlborough Dist., S. C., June 14th, Mr. DUNCAN DOUGLAS, aged 82 yrs. Mr. Douglas was a remarkable sufferer, both mentally and physically. He brought up a large family of children to be grown, and then saw them all but two, with their mother, pass in quick succession by the hand of death to the grave, while he suffered physically the most excruciating pain from a distressing disease under which he labored for several years. And although possessed of a remarkably strong and vigorous constitution naturally, it gradually gave way under this heavy burden of personal and relative affliction, and calmly and peacefully "he gave up the ghost, and died in a good old age and was gathered to his people." Mr. Douglas had long been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and bore his multiplied afflictions with christian patience and entire resignation to the Divine will. And we trust, as silver tried in the furnace of earth, he was purified and made fully meet for the inheritance among the saints in light.

A.

"A Southern Man," who disputes the accuracy of statements in regard to crops in his county, should have given us his name.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MANGUM, Richmond County, N. C., June 28.

Messrs. Editors: Please give notice through the columns of the Observer that Lt. McArthur is a prisoner of war, and in a hospital, near Fortress Monroe—Hampton, I think. He was wounded in three places severely. This notice came in a letter to Col. Isham A. Dumas from his nephew J. P. Dumas, who was wounded in head slightly, and prisoner at same place. J. P. Dumas was in the 31st Reg't, Co. B, commanded by the brave and gallant Capt. J. S. Bradly, who was severely and dangerously wounded near Drewry's Bluff on the 14th May, while the Reg't was skirmishing; the shot passed through Pharynx low down, scarcely missing the carotid and jugular. His many friends will be rejoiced to know he is doing well, and will soon be able to take charge of his command. I suppose Lt. McArthur belongs to the same Regiment, though it is not so stated in the letter, but it was stated he lived near Fayetteville, N. C.—all that was said about him.

Yours truly,
D. N. PATTERSON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At the Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, Va., June 4, 1864, Corp'l N. Parker, Co. B, 51st Reg't N. C. T., from a wound received in battle near Drewry's Bluff, May 16. In his death the Company has lost a brave and dutiful soldier, and his family a good parent and loving husband. He was one of the first to yield obedience to the calls of duty, and has sealed his devotion to his country with his blood. None knew him but to love him. He leaves a wife and four small children, with a large circle of friends, to mourn their irreparable loss.

Now all his toils on earth are o'er,
His body in the grave doth rest,
Where he will hear the battle shout no more—
He dwells in Heaven among the blest.

He has bid adieu to earthly care,
To hardship and to pain,
And now prepare to meet him there,
Where dying is but gain.

Weep not for him, dear wife and friends,
He shed his blood so brave;
He lives where pleasure never ends—
His body fills a soldier's grave. H.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At his residence in this county, on the 24th inst., in the 39th year of his age, John H. Smith, of a wound received in battle near Petersburg. He was a member of Co. G, 24th Reg't. He leaves a wife and four small children, besides a large circle of friends, to mourn his loss. Deceased was a member of the Presbyterian Church. In his death is lost, to the Church a dutiful christian, to the community a valuable citizen, and to his bereaved family a kind husband and affectionate father.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

List of Casualties in the 27th N C T, Cook's Brigade, Heth's Division, Army Northern Virginia, Lt Col G F Whitfield, from June 1st to June 17th, 1864

Field and Staff—Killed: None. Wounded: Lt Col G F Whitfield, in head, severe.

Co. A—Lt M G Ernul comd'g—Killed: Wm Faircloth Wounded: Corpl Dees, in leg, severe; Corpl Piver, in head, mortally; Privates S M Grice, in thigh, dangerously; W E Davis, in head, severe.

B, Capt J A Sloan, comd'g—Killed: Lt C Campbell and Wm Hunt Wounded: 1st Serg't Wm Paisly, in breast; Privates Burnsides, head; H Cobb, thigh; R F Hampton, in thigh and arm; D Colestrain, in heel.

C, Capt E G Wooten, comd'g—Killed: Sgt Bell. Wounded: H Holmes, in head, mortally; Sgt S Wooten, in finger, slight; Corp'l Outlaw, in arm, severe; J Braxton, in arm severe; P Radford, in arm, severe; Jordan Potter, in arm, severe.

D, Capt C Herring, comd'g—Wounded: D Potter, in foot, slight.

E, Capt B W Joyner, comd'g—Killed: B Buck and C Lauthinghouse. Wounded: Jos Brewer, in head, severe.

F, Capt B S Skinner, comd'g—Killed: Geo Small. Wounded: N Hartly, arm broke.

G, Lt Thos G Strayhorn, comd'g—Killed: A Norwood. Wounded: W P Clark, in arm, severe; N H Runn, in neck, severe; A G Strayhorn, in shoulder, severe; Jos Hughes, in abdomen, severe; A Hedgpeth, in abdomen and arm, severe; Thos Simms, in side, dangerously.

H, Capt J F Mauney, comd'g—Killed: J Mathews. Wounded: Sgts S Moore, in shoulder, severe; P Fleming, thigh broken; Private W L Cherry, in lung, severe.

I, Capt W R Larkins, comd'g—Wounded: Lt K B Jones in thigh, severe; Private G W Ward, left arm.

K, Lt B Parks, comd'g—Wounded: Corpl Edmundson, in foot, slight; Privates J Taylor, leg amputated; W Gurley, in breast; severe; G Allen, leg, slight; Corpl Munson, in head; James Combs, in left arm; Jno Smith, in arm; J F Smith, in hip, severely.

Recapitulation—Killed 9, Wounded 86.

W A KNIGHT, Adj't 27th N C T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Whereas, Carthage Lodge has this day attended the funeral services of our worthy brother, Lt Neill R Kelly, Co C, 35th Reg't N C T, who was recently wounded in the battles between Petersburg and Richmond, and died in the hospital at Richmond, of his wounds, on the 3d of June, 1864: therefore,

Resolved, That in his death this Lodge has lost a worthy member, the country a true patriot, the army a brave soldier, the church one of its brightest ornaments; that in him were blended those noble traits of character which constitute the patriot, soldier and christian gentleman.

Resolved, That this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, and also a copy to the family of the deceased.

S. C. BARRETT, W. M.

JOHN M CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Whereas, Almighty God in the dispensation of his overruling providence, hath been pleased to number no longer among the living, our highly esteemed brother, H. H. West, 1st Lieutenant of the Independent Blues, Co H, 20th Reg't N C Volunteers, who sacrificed his life in his country's cause, manfully contending for the right of self government. He died from a wound received in the battle at Sharpsburg, Md., on the 17th Sept'r and died on the 25th Sept'r 1862. He was a young man of great promise with brilliant prospects in the future. At his country's first call for Volunteers he promptly responded to the call, with the determination to sacrifice his all, even to his life in the great contest. As an officer he was a brave man and true patriot, and a high minded gentleman. Therefore

Resolved, 1st. That though we deeply lament, and much deplore the irreparable loss in the death of our brother, yet we humbly bow to the will of God, and meekly bear the burden

HUNTER'S RAID THROUGH THE VALLEY.

The Rockingham Register, published at Harrisonburg, Va 'rising from its ashes,' re-appeared on Friday last, and gives, in that day's issue, the following interesting account of the extensive raid of the yankee Gen. Hunter:

"A division of the Federal army, under command of U. S. Maj. Gen. D. Hunter has just passed over the fairest portion of the Confederacy. The beautiful and productive Valley of Virginia has been compelled to witness the almost uninterrupted march of this army from Martinsburg, in the lower Valley, to Buchanan, in Botetourt county. Everywhere on the line of his march, the high crimes of arson and robbery and the petty offences of pillage and plunder of an unarmed and defenceless people marked his track. He came to Harrisonburg on Thursday, the 2d of June, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy came in hooting and yelling like fiends, intending to frighten, we suppose, the women and children of the town. But our people had seen such sights and heard such sounds before, and were not so much shocked and impressed by this demonstration as the enemy might have supposed. They, however, soon made the people of the town feel that they were compelled to entertain a terrible foe. They sent round squads of armed soldiers to search at the point of the bayonet, the dwelling houses, smoke houses and other private houses of our citizens. They wanted, they said, "money, provisions; cotton, tobacco, jewelry and arms." They plundered a great many families, taking flour, bacon, salt, sugar and whatever else suited their fancy. Their order to do so they represented as coming from the aforesaid Maj. Gen. Hunter. We will say for some of the officers connected with this refined system of yankee robbery of helpless women and children, that they manifested a reluctance to engage in such an infamous business and gave "certificates" that people's houses had been searched and robbed once, so that the operation might not be repeated by another set on the same errand! We saw some of these "certificates" or "protections" from renewed outrages of this kind.

It is not in us to complain of the destruction by fire of our valuable printing office, files, paper, &c; but we did think that they were a very shabby set of scoundrels when they sent their wagons round to our premises to carry off our family supplies, when the flames were consuming our means of procuring the necessaries of life. We will say for them, too, that their robberies were very general, embracing all classes of citizens. The poor man fared but little better than the rich, if he, unfortunately, had anything the enemy wanted, and he seemed to be in want of almost everything.

They needed live stock of every description, and they "took" them wherever they found them. The poor widow's solitary milch cow and her small flock of sheep, as well as the fine fat horse of the poor fool that declared he was still for the Union, all went into the remorseless maw of this plundering horde of licensed robbers. In vain did people seek to hide and run off their goods and stock of all kinds The enemy spread themselves over all the country.

"As locusts cloud the plain"

Some pressed with their property on one road and some on another; but no one knew where to go to escape from this vast multitude of robbers whose appetites for plunder and spoils seem to have been whetted to an unusual keenness.

They took the road leading to Port Republic in their passage up the Valley from Harrisonburg. At this point they overtook the wagon containing our County Records, which they destroyed by fire, capturing Mr Trout, who had them in charge, and holding him for a short time as a prisoner. Near Port Republic they applied the torch to the valuable woolen factory owned by Mr. Tanquery, which was entirely consumed with its contents of wool and cloth and valuable machinery. They did not burn the other woolen factory at this place, owned by Messrs Larkins & Co., but they endeavored to destroy the costly machinery, so as to render it worthless.

About 3 miles above Port Republic, in Augusta county, they burned the large and costly Merchant Flouring Mill belonging to Dr. B. F. Walker, formerly of Rockingham. In this mill were consumed considerable quantities of flour and wheat.

It was but a short distance above this where the battle near New Hope was fought, in which the Confederate forces were defeated, and the brave and gallant Gen. Wm E Jones was killed. Of this battle we can scarcely write with entire accuracy, although we were present when it occurred. It is not our province to throw the blame of our defeat and disaster upon any one. We had intelligent, brave and skilful officers, and our men had most of them been under fire before, yet the fortunes of the day were against us, and we had to yield the field to the enemy. He was too badly crippled, however, to pursue our slowly retiring forces, and we brought off all our artillery, wagons, &c., &c., without loss. We are quite sure that the enemy's loss in dead and wounded was far greater than ours. Amongst our gallant dead was Lieut. Col. R L. Boyle, of Staunton, who fell nobly at the front in defence of his country's freedom.

The day after the fight near New Hope the Federal army moved into Staunton, which they occupied without resistance, our army having retired towards Waynesborough and Fisherville. At Staunton the enemy repeated the scenes enacted at Harrisonburg, with variations, suited to the change of localities. They wreaked their vengeance upon the face of the "Spectator," and would have done the same to the "Vindicator" had not friend Lynn carried away his types. They could do nothing to the "Vindicator" but break its press, which they had the manliness to do for its utterance of the truth.

The railroad depot, the steam mill, the woolen factory, and all the government shops were destroyed by fire. The shoe manufactory was greatly abused and damaged. The railroad bridge over Christian's creek, four miles from town, was burnt. An attempt was made with powder, to destroy the stone bridge, but it was only slightly damaged. All dry goods stores were forced or broken open and robbed of their contents. The negroes generally, especially the women, were well supplied. Provisions of every kind, as at Harrisonburg, were searched for, and—"taken." To the dishonor of the "city of hills" we learn that some of the citizens of Staunton voluntarily took the oath of allegiance to the yankee government.

From Staunton, the enemy, after being reinforced by the western army, under Crook, passed up towards Lexington. Their conduct here was a repetition of their conduct elsewhere on the march. They burned the Virginia Military Institute, we imagine for the thrashing which some of the gallant boys who are being educated there, had given some of these same fellows at New Market. They also destroyed all the Professors' houses but one, in which there was some one sick. They burned the private residence of ex-Gov. Letcher, with its contents, giving his excellent lady but ten minutes in which to remove with her family! They threw the printing materials of the Gazette office into the street, thus making a clean sweep, as they thought, of "all the d—d rebel newspapers" up to that point. They also burned the large flouring mill near Lexington, and destroyed the Messrs. Jordan's furnace in the same region. They had previously destroyed a very valuable iron furnace in Pond Gap, Augusta, owned by our excellent friends, Messrs. Daniel and Henry Forrer

From Lexington on to Buchanan, as far as we have heard, the conduct of this Federal army of invasion was in strict accordance with their deportment in the lower Valley, except that the farther they went the worse they became. They were burning mills and robbing private citizens every where along their route. In some cases they took every thing of value the citizens had. They robbed them of their provisions, of their bed clothing, and in some cases left them with nothing but the clothing they had upon their persons.

Such is the history of the movements of an army claiming to represent the paternal feelings of the best government under the sun!

We have heard of the atrocities and brutalities of a Fremont and a Siegel, and we had heard of Hunter in his management of his negro department on the coast of South Carolina; but we had no idea that a man claiming to be civilized could be such a brute and a demon as this last yankee Major General has proven to be. God save the people from ever seeing Hunter again, unless he shall come chained, on his way to prison or the gallows.

The Fight near Petersburg.—The Express gives the following account of the fight on Thursday evening, the 23d inst., near the Weldon railroad in the vicinity of the six mile House:

"Gen. Mahone was speedily dispatched, at the head of a body of troops, to drive the rascals off. Upon approaching the spot about 150 of Grant's horsemen were discovered displacing rails and removing sills. They fled precipitately upon the appearance of our forces; but it was soon ascertained that there was a heavy body of infantry in the woods, east of the track, massed for the purpose of supporting the cavalry.

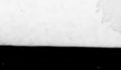
"Gen. Mahone threw forward a heavy line of skirmishers, engaged the attention of the blue coats, and then put into execution one of those flanking movements for which he has become somewhat noted during this campaign About twilight Perry's brigade, now commanded by Gen. Finnegan, succeeded in swinging around, and brought up in rear of the enemy. A volley or two in the rear put the enemy to thinking, and another volley or two brought about a very lively double quick on their part. We succeeded in securing only 483 of the invaders, the remainder running so swiftly that it was found impossible to overtake them.

"The prisoners were marched into the city yesterday forenoon, about 10 o'clock, and turned over to Maj. Bridgford, Gen. Lee's Provost Marshal. There were ten commissioned officers among the number, but none higher than the rank of colonel. These prisoners, in point of appearance or morals, are no improvement upon former instalments. They seem to have been collected from every quarter of the globe, both civilized and uncivilized, and elicited from a spectator in our vicinity, the remark, "That Grant had scraped all creation with a fine tooth comb for men to reinforce his depleted ranks."

Death of Col. Nethercutt.—We learn with deep regret that Col J.H. Nethercutt, commanding the 66th N. C. Troops, since the death of Col. Moore, died a few days ago in the hospital at Danville. Col. N. was wounded severely in the eye in one of the recent battles around Petersburg The service has lost a most excellent officer in his fall, and the Yankees, whom he often encountered, and always to whip, amid the swamps around Newbern, will doubtless rejoice in his fall.—*Goldsboro' State Journal, 30th.*

Yankee losses at Cold Harbor.—The New York Times says that the Adjutant General reports the loss in killed, wounded and missing, during the three days operations around Cold Harbor, at as high a number as seven thousand five hundred.

Morgan's Campaign in Kentucky.—DANVILLE, June 25.—Gen Morgan returned to Abingdon on on the 21st inst., having made a brilliant expedition through Kentucky, capturing and destroying immense supplies, and transportation, and mounting his entire command at Lexington. He destroyed the railroads from Lexington to above Cynthiana, to Frankfort and Louisville. He visited Mt Sterling, Lexington, Winchester, Georgetown, Frankfort, Cynthiana, Maysville, Paris, Flemmingsburg; capturing 2500 Yankees. Gen. Hobson and Staff are on their way to Richmond.



The friends of Lieut. JOHN McL. HARRINGTON announce that gentleman as a suitable person to be voted for for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

MANY VOTERS.

April 8. 24-4ipd&tte

The Enterprise Cotton Factory

is now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the

Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn,

suitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This Thread is of a superior quality, not surpassed by any in the Confederacy. GEO. BRANDT.

Fayetteville, May 4 29tf

COW AND CALF FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE MILCH COW with a young Calf. Apply at this office.

July 4. 1t

Nurse Wanted.

A TRUSTY good recommended colored woman is wanted to hire as nurse to an infant Apply to Mrs. E M. WALKER. Hay Mount.

June 30. 45tf

Bacon for Soldiers' Families.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh June 27. 1864

To County Commissioners:

I AM prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.

45 4t] THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C S.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of June, my negro TOM He will probably go about where Turner Gilchrist's widow lived in Robeson County, or in the neighborhood of Mr. Monroe's on Big Rockfish, who owns a brother of his. I will pay the above reward for said negro or his confinement in Jail so I can get him

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., June 29. 45-6pd

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 29th April, my boy DENNIS, aged 27 years, about 5 feet 7 inches high; has very dark complexion, and also a scar on his left hand, caused by a burn, and weighs about 170 pounds I will pay fifty dollars for his arrest, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

HUGH McGREGOR.

Springfield, N. C., June 28. 45-4t

FOR SALE.

COFFEE and SUGAR;
English Mustard;
Mason's Blacking;
Cotton Yarn Nos. 9 and 10, Cedar Falls 4-4 Sheeting;
Extra Family Flour, London Porter;
Green Coppers, Knives and Forks;
Spice and Black Pepper, Ginger, Soda;
Epsom Salts; Brown Windsor Soap;
ALSO—Stone Ware, such as
Churns, Jars, Basons, Pitchers and Mugs.

H. McMILLAN.

June 6; 39-9tf

ENGLISH OPINION.

In the London Times, brought by the last steamer from Europe, is a letter from its N York correspondent on the war in America. Some portions of it are very interesting, which we work up in the following classification:

NEW YORK, May 13.—Shouts of victory resound in the streets from the voices of the newsboys. The word "victory," in large types, stands at the head of the flaring columns of the second, third, fourth, fifth and tenth editions of the newspapers; and in still larger letters, that he who runs may read, at the corners of the streets, where the bulletins of battles are exhibited to the crowd; but victory, nevertheless, *is not achieved, and seems as distant as ever.* Hitherto the march of Grant—though, if it be ultimately successful, it will be considered heroic—is the advance of a piece of mechanism. He sees no obstacle and goes blindly and ruthlessly on. He trusts to nothing but superior numbers and hard fighting. The lives of his men are of no value. He throws them away by thousands to gain half a mile of jungle. He has pushed on for five leagues, and paid about nine thousand lives for each. At every step he fights at a disadvantage, on the ground of the enemy's choosing. But he fights on. His men are picked off by unerring sharpshooters from behind every tree, but his order is still to push forward. His Generals fall as if they were no more account than private soldiers. Up to Tuesday evening, the seventh day of the conflict, he had lost thirteen of them in killed, wounded and prisoners, and at least forty-five thousand men. This loss is admitted by friends and admirers, while others are inclined to add fifteen thousand to that enormous estimate. But still he holds his way undaunted, seeing nothing, caring for nothing but Richmond, which, if he ever reaches upon the terms of these seven days, he will reach without so much as a body guard—a solitary prisoner. *The havoc committed in his ranks is sickening to reflect upon.*

One New York regiment, the pride of the city, which long since marched down Broadway amid flaunting banners, waving kerchiefs, loud huzzas and the music of the drum and fife, suffered so terribly that out of its full complement but *four officers and fifteen men were left after a half a day's fighting.* Whole brigades have lost their officers and two-thirds of their rank and file, and having none to lead them, have been incorporated with other brigades, only less cruelly decimated than themselves, in having a brigadier left to recognize their shattered remnants. And all this time the desperate struggle has only been waged on the outskirts of the Confederate works, and in such positions as Gen. Lee would prefer to see an enemy whom he wished to annihilate.

The people do not know how to account for this on any other supposition than that Grant is the greatest as well as most daring General whom the world ever saw and are content to wait a little longer for the results before they change their opinion. But the voice of wailing and lamentation is heard in the many thousands of households in this and all the cities of the North, to permit unqualified approbation on a system of war so costly as this, or to silence the buzz of adverse criticism. If Grant's army, instead of a throbbing, thinking mass of human beings, were but an agglomeration of steel and iron—a monster steam engine cunningly put together for the purpose of destruction, its driver could not more deliberately urge it forward in its pitiless career.

Amid all the terrible excitement of the war news it is easy to perceive there is an under current of deep feeling. The people are not so vainglorious as formerly. They are not so certain of victory as they have been on previous occasions, and the brilliant strategy of Lee and the *unconquered heroism of the Southern army extort admiration on every side.* The fact is that the North, even in this day of extremity, is proud of the noble qualities exhibited by the Southern army and people, and feels, possibly not for the first time, a misgiving that the war was a mistake, and that if it were possible for the North and South to shake hands, and to be to each other as once they were, it would be a glorious privilege and blessing to both of them. Never before did the peace party speak out so boldly, and so many agree with them.

Mr Vallandigham.—Dayton dispatches say Vallandigham is enjoying quiet. In a speech to a crowd serenading him, he said he would make no threats, but he had not come from a foreign country without calculating the consequences and making deliberate preparations to meet them. If any military commander should attempt his arrest, he warned them that in Dayton the persons and property of those instigating such a procedure would be held as hostages. He should demand eye for eye and tooth for tooth; so help him the everliving Jehovah. He did not expect to be molested again. If he should be, however, he warned them the result would be such that, when compared, the other was but dust in the balance. He intended remaining quiet till after the Chicago Convention, and would then avow his purpose.

Grant's Losses.—The Chicago Times of the 18th, in its editorial, estimates Grant's losses in killed and wounded north of James River, at 70,000 men, Sherman's losses at 45,000, and the total Federal losses since the first of April, at fully 180,000 men.

The correspondent of the Chicago Times says Grant lost 70,000 men trying Lincoln's plan, and is now trying his own.

The Federal losses to the 3d in the battles near Chickahominy were 12,000.

Wilmington Money Market.—No sales of bonds or stocks to report during the past week. We give the following quotations for specie, &c: Gold $17; Silver $16; Bank Notes, North Carolina, $2 50 a $3 00; Georgia $2 50; South Carolina and Virginia, $2. N. C. Treasury notes $1 15. Sterling bills $16 to 17.—*Wil. Journal.*

Cutting the Wires.—The Goldsboro' Journal of the 1st says that "during the past two days the raiders have cut the telegraph wire not fewer than four times, but "being in a hurry" they did not touch the road itself."

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,
June 30, 1864

$100 BOUNTY.

Wanted, 40 Mounted Riflemen.

AUTHORITY having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given that recruits to the number of 40 *non conscripts* will be received for this service, to fill up the company to the required Number of 100. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed spread, and come prepared to remain.

Bridles, saddles, halters and saddle blankets furnished by the Government, or if the recruit comes provided with them, he will be paid for them a fair valuation.

Apply to Major MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,

45 tf] Lieut. Col. C. S. A. Comd'g Post.

Servant Girl to Hire.

A SMART GIRL, about 15 years old, for the remainder of the year; owner has no use for her.

Apply to W. J. ANDERSON.

June 30. 45 3t

OUR CONFLICT WITH THE NORTH

From the Raleigh Standard, Jan'y 1, 1862.

All the information we have recently received from the North is to the effect that the people of that region are more intensely excited against the South than ever, and that their preparations, both by land and sea, are constantly going forward and increasing in magnitude The government of Lincoln, in its most cruel acts, and in its open violation of every principle of English, American, human liberty, is but the embodied hate, and envy, and malice of the Northern people They are determined not only to defeat us in battle, but to destroy us, if they can. They regard neutrality even as a crime, as shown by their course towards Kentucky. Their tender mercies are before us in the grievous and inhuman wrongs which they are heaping on Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. Even the deluded creatures who are still Union men in those States, are not secure in their persons and property; while those who are true to the land that gave them birth are visited with the confiscation of their property, with insults to their wives and children, with imprisonment, exile, and death on the battle-field. What, then, is in reserve for us of the seceded States, in the event of our being overrun by these worse than Hessians?

We believe that the people of North Carolina are, of all the Confederate States, the most united in their determination to resist the Northern government to the last extremity. They counted the cost before they commenced the work of independence. They knew that war would come, but they did not shrink from it in defence of their rights. They have been free for eighty years, and, by the blessing of God, they will remain free or die in their tracks. They will make no compromise with the North—they will never cease to fight as long as a federal soldier is on Confederate soil—they will agree to no terms which will not permit Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky deliberately to decide their own destiny; and they will accept nothing less from the North that the fullest and most unqualified acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States. We know what all this involves. It involves many battles and much suffering. It involves high taxes, a paper currency, the complete loss of trade with the rest of the world, hard times, and gloomy times, and the sacrifice of thousands of lives. It involves, probably, a struggle not merely during this year, but for many years. As John Adams said—after the declaration of independence was made, against an enemy not so unjust or so cruel as our present enemy—we say also, "I am not transported with enthusiasm. I am well aware of the toil, the treasure and the blood it will cost; yet through all the gloom, I can see a ray of light and glory. *I can see that the end is worth more than all the means.*" It is so with us now—*"the end is worth more than all the means."* It is this quality of looking to and providing for the future, and of suffering to render the future tolerable, if not secure and happy for our children, which elevates man in the scale of beings, and makes him worthy of those great gifts of reason, imagination, and lofty disregard of death in a righteous cause, which Providence has bestowed upon him. Our brave troops, we know, are enduring inconveniences and privations, and some of them are suffering; but let them remember that nearly all Gen Greene's army in 1781 were "almost naked"—that in the celebrated retreat of this General, which ended with the battle of Guilford, his men "were nearly all destitute of shoes and clothing, and many were the gashes inflicted upon the naked feet of the champions of liberty, while the British were comfortably clothed and supplied with good shoes; yet no complaints escaped the lips of the Americans, who lost not a single man by desertion"—that at Valley Forge, in crossing the Delaware, and other places, our forefathers marched over the frozen ground, marking it with blood from their naked feet, while for the greater part of the time they were hungry and cold, without their wages, and nearly starved. We trust our brave boys will never be reduced to this extremity, but it will encourage them, and it will encourage all of us to bear in mind the sufferings which our forefathers underwent to achieve our liberties.

"The end is worth more than all the means." We shall certainly triumph. The wicked and cruel people who would convert four millions of happy laborers into savages, by bestowing on them privileges which Providence never intended them to possess, and who would divide our property among themselves, and reduce us to slavery, will be foiled and driven back. The God of battles, who rules on the earth as in the armies of heaven, will continue to fight for us if we are only true to ourselves. Courage, then, all! Let us be united, and patient, and firm, and loyal, and self sacrificing in every emergency. The "ray of light" will increase until it discloses its source, the sun of victory. Our independence once achieved, North Carolina will be one of the most prosperous States in the world. We shall enjoy ourselves, and leave to our children, not only liberty, but all the blessings which toleration in religion, and the industrial pursuits in field and workshop, and education, and the arts and sciences, and peaceful commerce with other nations, can bestow upon us.

Failure of the "Light Draughts."—The New York Herald of the 20th has an article on the Ironclads of the yankee navy, showing their complete failure, after an expenditure of nearly *seventy millions of dollars.* The Herald has the following editorial remarks on the subject:

"We have five classes of Monitor batteries, which have cost us in the neighborhood of seventy millions of dollars, and all of them have been tried, except the ocean iron-clads, which are no more nor less than huge Monitors. The first lot failed, and have been patched up to enable them to fight and float. The second lot would have sunk in launching, but their error was discovered in time, and the vessels built up several inches. The Onondaga is a great failure. She is barely above the water with scarcely half her stores on board. None of these vessels have come up to the promised standard in any particular. Now we have the result of the performances of the wonderful light draught vessels, built to sail on the morning dew. There is no doubt they are the greatest failures of all. We have yet to test the cumbersome Monitors known as ocean ironclads. To think of their crossing the ocean is simply ridiculous, as they carry but six days' coal for full steaming, and it is pretty certain that their speed will never run up to the proposed rate so boastingly announced. A Monitor has never floated which made the speed promised by her designers, and, from present prospects they never will. We have enough of these miserable failures on our hands at present. Let us build something that will be of service."

Sherman's Rear.—The Macon Telegraph says a letter has been received from Bartow county, dated 20th, which says Wheeler, with two divisions, is in Sherman's rear tearing up the railroad.

A Good Hit.—The New York Tribune boasts that Northern soldiers will "fight like devils." The Charleston Courier replies that it has no doubt of it, for "these fallen spirits," according to the Bible, are all cowards; for St. James says, *Resist the devil and he will flee from you.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died in Wilmington, June 16, Cap Donald McQueen, aged 17 years Again are we called upon to mourn the untimely fate of one of our country's noblest sons Capt McQueen was very young, in the bloom of his youth, but willingly did he sacrifice the comforts at home and the pleasure of the society of his friends, to enter into the service of his bleeding country, to share, with many others of our brave defenders, the privations and dangers incumbent upon the soldier. Indeed he was even *anxious* to join them and remain with them while his health permitted But alas, disease seized upon him, and he, like thousands of other Southern heroes, was compelled to surrender to the summons of death. Though not slain upon the battlefield, amid the roar of cannon and musketry, he died away from home, serving his country. As he commanded Co C, 7th Battalion Junior Reserves, he had not long been away from home when God called him unto himself away from the hardships of War. Two weeks exactly after leaving home in the appearance of full health, he was summoned, as we have every encouragement to hope, to a celestial abode. His father wishing to see his son in his new situation left home to visit him, but upon reaching Wilmington found him almost in the embrace of the monster Death. Oh, how heartrending to see one so much beloved, and almost idolized, so near Eternity. But we humbly submit to the Almighty's will, saying "not my will but thine be done." Donnie was perfectly rational when his father approached his bedside, and when he saw Him, he exclaimed, with the earnestness of a rejoicing spirit, "My dear Pa, is this you?" Even raving with pain, how happy must his dear young heart have felt, at least for a moment, when he beheld his devoted parent so near him, while he thought him far away. He had friends around him, for so affectionate and generous was his disposition that all who knew him loved him The Boys, of whom he had command, were devoted to him, some of them being schoolmates and particular friends Great indeed was their sorrow when they heard, upon the morning of the 17th, their Captain was to command them no more forever Very sad too is this heavy affliction unto his bereaved mother, sisters and brothers, as well as his many relatives and friends whom he leaves to grieve for him Still we mourn not as those who have no hope. A few hours before his gentle spirit passed away, he spoke to his father of dying, and said he was willing to resign all and go unto his Saviour, in whose bosom he hoped to find rest. Entreating him not to mourn for him, he calmly and sweetly passed away from the troubles of earth into brighter scenes above, where sorrow is unknown and all is joy and love.

Cease, then, fond nature, cease thy tears;
The Saviour dwells on high:
There everlasting spring appears,
There joys shall never die. E.

Comrades and Citizens of Sampson County:

I AM no longer a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Sampson county; but do most respectfully ask you to cast your suffrages in for Mr Herring

DUNCAN STUART,
Musician Co. D, 86th Reg't N. C. T

July 9 1t

By M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF
IMPORTED GOODS,
BY CATALOGUE.

ON Wednesday, July 20th, 1864, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms No. 2 Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of Steamships

BADGER AND LUCY.

With large consignments ex ships CHICORA, ALICE, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG, and other vessels, viz:

DRY GOODS.
18 cases whits ground Prints
17 cases black and white printed Muslin
18 cases Huckaback Towels
11 cases Organdie Muslins
8 bales Army Cloths
7 cases super Hosiery
7 cases Coats' and Clark's Spool Cotton
6 cases Finishing Linen Thread
6 bales fancy Shirts
4 cases solid, broken and mourning Gingham
3 cases black Lustre
3 cases Confederate Tweeds
3 cases ready made Clothing
2 cases Check and Stripes mourning
3 cases coat, vest and bone Buttons
2 bales Barege
2 cases black Satin
2 cases super black Broadcloth
2 cases brown Holland
4 cases Flannel Shirts
2 bales mixed Meltons
1 bale blue and grey Serge
1 bale fancy Flannels
1 case Black Alpaca
1 case Black Orleans
1 case Paper Cambric, assorted colors
1 bale mottled Alpacas
1 case Beauregard Tweeds
1 case Southern Cloaking
1 case Black and white Prints
1 case Shirting
1 case Fancy Shawls
1 bale Linen, superior
1 case Mosquito Netting
1 case Ties, Gloves, &c
1 bale super Broad Cloth, assorted colors
1 case Irish Linen
1 case Pant Buttons
1 case Black and White Pins

SHOES, LEATHER, &c.
26 trunks Ladies', Gent's and Children's Shoes
19 cases Ladies', Gent's and Children's Fr Bootees, Extra
6 cases Army Shoes
7 cases Barton's Bleached and Brown Shoe Thread
4 cases Fr Waxed Calf Skins
4 cases Chamois Skins
2 cases Morocco Skins

COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING, &c.
35 cases Cotton Cards, No. 10s, part Whittemore's best
1 case Wool Cards
2 cases Card Clothing 32 x 4
2 cases filleting

STATIONERY.
16 cases Cap, Letter and Note Paper
2 cases Gillott's Steel Pens
3 cases Pen Holders
1 case Pencils and Pens
1 case assorted Stationery

BAGGING AND ROPE.
10 bales Gunny Bagging
148 coils Bale Rope

GROCERIES.
238 bags Rio Coffee
50 barrels Brown Sugar
60 barrels crushed Sugar
182 kits No 1 Mackerel
8 casks Chicory
10 boxes Sperm Candles
10 bags Black Pepper
10 caddies Young Hyson Tea.

HARDWARE, &c.
8 tons Hoop Iron
30 kegs Nails assorted sizes
4 casks Wire
4 cases Gun Caps
12 bags shot
8 cases Knives, Files and Razors

LIQUORS, &c.
4 quarter casks pure Cognac Brandy
1 half pipe pure Martel Brandy
1 quarter pipe pure Pinet, Castillion & Co. Brandy
1 eighth pipe pure Otard, Dupuy & Co Brandy
10 casks Whiskey
82 casks old Rum
100 cases Holland Gin
36 demijohns Holland Gin

DRUGS, &c.
30 cases Liquorice Paste
94 cases Liquorice Sticks
13 casks Alcohol
14 casks Alum
8 casks Epsom Salts
9 casks Balsam Copaiba
9 bbls Tanner's Oil
42 kegs Bi-Carb Soda
5 bbls Borax
3 cases Quinine
3 cases assorted Drugs
5 bbls Copperas
8 cases Potass Carb
2 cases Blue Mass
1 case Powd Ipecac
1 case Iodide Potass and Iodin
2 casks Soda Crystals
2 casks Blue Stone
1 case Phosphorus.

June 30. 45tc

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

MOBILE, June 30.—Cincinnati advices of the 27th have been received. The Yankee General Hunter was reported to have been routed on the 23d, near Staunton, Va., with a loss of 2000, besides wagons, artillery, small arms, &c. He was said to be cut off from Martinsburg and retreating towards Beverly Sheridan had reached the White House out of ammunition The circulation of the Chicago Times and Cincinnati Enquirer through the mails has been prohibited.

ATLANTA, June 30.—The Appeal has received the Chattanooga Gazette of the 28th inst., containing New York and Washington news.

The postponement of the Chicago [Democratic] Convention is stated to be a triumph of the Vallandigham, Wood and Pierce faction, the object being to wait the issue of the present campaign. If Gens. Grant and Sherman meet with decided success, the Convention may promulgate a platform pledging the party to grant a universal amnesty to all engaged in the rebellion, and nominate for President a man identified with the war. If Grant and Sherman are not thus successful, the Convention may adopt straight out Peace resolutions, and make the fight with a candidate who has opposed the war, and whose first act of administration will be to propose an armistice for the arrangement of terms of final separation.

In the U. S. Senate on the 24th, Garrett Davis [Kentucky] gave notice that he would introduce a bill to establish peace among the people under the U. S Government.

Army correspondence of the 26th, published at Washington on the 27th, claims that Grant permanently holds the Petersburg & Weldon Rail Road. The Tribune's correspondent on the 25th wrote that Hampton's [Hagood's] S. C. troops had made an attack on Baldy Smith's lines, and were repulsed with a loss of 160 prisoners. [Our own reports admitted a loss of 100.]

Mr. Vallandigham, according to Chicago advices of the 22d, was still at home in Dayton, Ohio. He was received with shouts of welcome on his appearance in the Democratic Convention at Springfield, Illinois.

Andy Johnson has made a speech in Nashville in response to his nomination for the Vice Presidency. He said that slavery is dead. The State would leave out all distracting elements. He wants to see emigrants pouring into Tennessee from all parts East Tennessee may then rank with New England. In the Convention to restore the State to the Union traitors must take back seats. If there be 5000 loyal men these must control the work of reorganization. Traitors must be punished. Plantations must be divided into small farms and sold to honest men. The day for protection of lands and negroes authorize of [probably "authors of"] rebellion is past. He means to stand by the Government and the Union until the flag waves over every town and hill top. Then he will attend to Mexican affairs. He will say to Louis Napoleon you can set up no monarchy on this continent. The speech is remarkable for the omission of any claim of recent victories; the only reference to the subject being a claim that should unequal [equal] numbers be killed in every battle, the plain result must be the utter extermination of the rebels. He concluded by saying: Though money be expended, though farms and cities be destroyed, let the war for the Union go on, and the stripes be bathed, if needs be, in nations' blood, until the supremacy of the law is restored and freedom fully established.

Henderson, the publisher of the Evening Post and Navy Agent at New York, has been arrested and bailed in the sum of $100,000. [We cannot make out from the dispatch what for, except that his office is connected with his Navy business.]

In N. York, on the 27th gold was quoted at 240.

Virginia Rumors via Raleigh and Goldsboro'.—We understand that a desperate fight occurred at Stony Creek, on Wednesday, between a portion of the Raiders from Kautz's command, and the Guard stationed at Stony Creek. The conflict resulted in the repulse of the enemy, with very considerable loss. Some of our men wounded in this fight have arrived here, and others at Kittrell's. Hampton is reported to be between this party and Grant, and their capture was expected.—*Ral Confederate, 1st inst.*

GOLDSBORO', June 30.—The State Journal has private dispatches from Weldon to the 30th. The Raiders struck the Petersburg and Weldon road to-day near Belfield. Latest dispatches from Belfield state that the most of the enemy's artillery together with his wagon train, were captured, and that the other part of the raiders would be Fight reported to-day near Reams' Station.

RALEIGH, July 1.—The Raleigh Confederate has received a dispatch from Weldon to-day, that 120 yankee raiders reached that place at noon to-day, captured below. The news from below is reported to be good.

126 prisoners passed through this city to-day, *en route* for the Georgia prison. They were captured by Fitz Lee on the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad.

The Confederate has been allowed to copy the following official dispatch:

BELFIELD, June 30.—We need no reinforcements. As far as we can learn, the enemy have been routed with considerable loss, and nearly, if not all the artillery, wagons and ambulances have been captured. A portion of them crossed the Railroad at Jarratt's this morning.

Squads of prisoners have been brought in We have some 30 whites and about as many negroes there.

GOLDSBORO', July 1.—About 200 raiders were captured on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad yesterday.

From Georgia.—MARIETTA, June 30.—At 2 a. m., the enemy drove in Cheatham's pickets and attempted to storm his works They were received with a terible fire of artillery and musketry and retired. Our loss 1 killed, 2 wounded Enemy's loss not ascertained.

The Morganton Raid.—RALEIGH, July 1.—The following dispatch, says the Confederate, has been received by Gov. Vance, from Morganton:

"The Raiders, under Col. Kirk, captured the boys at Camp Vance, and destroyed all the public property there. They burnt the Depot at this place, (Morganton,) and three cars, and damaged one engine, and are now returning by way of John's river, our forces pursuing under Col. Brown, of the 1st N. C. Troops. The Raiders number some three or four hundred."

Battle at Morganza—Glorious Victory.—The Mississippian Extra of the 22d inst. learns that a young gentleman just from Port Gibson, says before he left that place, the report had reached there that Gen. Dick Taylor had a battle with the enemy under Gen. Canby in which our forces were completely victorious. The enemy's loss is stated at 15,000 killed and wounded, 3,000 prisoners, 17 pieces artillery, and vast numbers of small arms, a large quantity of stores, and that when Gen. Taylor was last heard from he had completely routed and driven the enemy over seven miles. Our loss is estimated at 600 killed and wounded.—*Selma Mississippian, 24th ult.*

The Reserves.—The Senior Reserves of this district have been made subject to the call of Gen. Whiting and by him placed under command of Col. J. G. Burr, who will receive his instructions from Headquarters.—*Wil. Journal.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 4, 1864.

THE NEWS.—The operations of the last week, as far as we can learn of them, are highly favorable to the cause. Especially important is Hampton's cavalry victory over the raiders in Virginia; and perhaps hardly less so is the great rise of gold in New York, and its fluctuations. Up to 240 on the 26th, down to 214 on the 28th, and up again the same day to 221½. These are signs that "the bottom is falling out."

No mail from Virginia for more than a fortnight, nor any telegram for about half that time.

A CHEERFUL VIEW.—We are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter from one whose name and position would give much importance to its cheerful and confident tone:—

"WELDON, June 30th, 3½ P. M.

"Things around Petersburg, so far as I can learn, are safe, and progressing favorably. An unofficial dispatch this moment received says that Hampton and Fitz Lee have scattered the enemy's cavalry near Jarratt's station, and that they are hopelessly routed. * * * God be praised for all this. I am more hopeful than ever before. The steady rise in Gold shows that the Northern shoe begins to pinch."

A TREASONABLE SECRET ASSOCIATION.—We have known for some two or three months past that the authorities were on the track of a treasonable secret Association, whose object was said to be the overthrow of the Confederate government. We have refrained from alluding to it because we thought it a matter for the Courts rather than the Press. But the publication of several affidavits in the Raleigh Conservative of Saturday last demands notice.

Silas Beckwith, Benton Holland, G. H. Holland, J. B. Long and R. H. Sugg, of Chatham county, make oath before H. Council, J. P., that they were members of a secret organization in that county; that they were misled as to its object, and now having discovered that its tendency was to injure the country, they repudiate it, ask pardon, and pledge their honor never again to be caught in such an organization.

The Rev. O. Churchhill, a Baptist Minister of the same county, certifies that he had been induced to join the Association, which exists in that and other counties; but, his eyes being opened, he prays God to forgive him, and exposes the whole concern. He says the name of the Association is the "Heroes of America;" its main object, protection from the enemy; it has a terrible oath against disclosing the secret; has secret words and signs, by which members recognize each other; its members were expected to vote for Mr. Holden, but Mr. C. is a warm supporter of Gov. Vance.

The Conservative has further information, as to its leaders, places of assemblage, modes of communication, motto, oath, pass words, signs, origin, &c. It originated with the yankees, who communicate with it through agents. The penalty for divulging the secret is to be shot through the head.

The leaders of this treasonable Association should be instantly arrested, tried, and if found guilty, executed forthwith. Ignorant and deluded members should be spared upon confession and repentance; but no mercy should be shown to the leaders.

THE STATE SALT WORKS.—Among the documents submitted to the Legislature at its late session by Gov. Vance, were two reports from D. G. Worth, Esq., State Salt Commissioner, which give a highly encouraging view of this enterprize. The first, dated April 22d, gives the particulars of the recent yankee raid, which resulted in considerable damage to a part of the works, causing some delay in working that part and a loss of $15,000 to repair. Mr. Worth states that only one of the forty-seven men carried off by the yankees is even *suspected* of having gone willingly.

By the second Report, dated May 6th, we learn that the works produced 62,000 bushels of salt during the year ending April 30th 1864. It has been sold at an average of $7 75 per bushel of 50 lbs., producing $480,500. The average price of salt of private manufacture in Wilmington during the year has been $19. The saving to the people has thus been, in one year, $697,500. To which should be added, $97,095 67, the balance of assets and property over the cost of the works, showing a profit of $794,595 67, without referring to the vast saving during the previous years of the operation of the works. This large profit has not gone into the State Treasury, but it has certainly been realized by the people of the State in the low price of salt,—and we may add, generally by the poorer people, for many of those who were able to pay high prices have stood aside and allowed the poor to have the entire benefit of this cheap salt. But there is still another consideration. If the State had not made and distributed these 62,000 bushels, the average price of salt made by individuals would probably have been $25 or $30, or even more, making an aggregate difference of even millions of dollars.

The amount drawn from the State Treasury to put up the works is $100,000. There is due for provisions, labor, &c. $40,787 78. Total $140,787 78. Against this there are cash on hand and due from counties, agents, &c., salt, provisions, mules, &c., $190,883 45. Balance in favor of the works $50,095 67.

The works are in good condition. By boating instead of hauling wood, Mr. Worth expects to dispense with at least 20 two-horse teams, and reduce the price of salt from $13, as at present, to $10. His great difficulty is in procuring corn and forage and transportation for the salt. There are about 270 men employed. Mr. Worth says:—

"My impression is, that salt will be very scarce and very high before the next pork killing season. At least three fourths of the private works on this coast have long since suspended, on account of scarcity and difficulty in obtaining supplies and labor, and the long distance they have to haul wood. These difficulties and obstacles increase every day. The present market price ($25,) will not induce them to resume their work."

The enterprise has been a great blessing to the State, and its management could not have been entrusted to better hands than Dr. J. M. Worth, first, and D. G. Worth, Esq. subsequently.

LIEUT. JOS. A. MCARTHUR.—We are requested to state that this brave officer and deservedly popular gentleman is *not* a candidate for the House of Commons. His name has been announced as such by his friends through the Observer for some weeks past, but he is now a severely wounded prisoner at Fort Monroe.

ENGLAND AND THE CONFEDERACY.—Our readers may recollect a recent item of English news, that that government had sent a commissioner with despatches to the Confederate government. From the London Index, received by the Wilmington Journal, it appears that the Commander of the Federal Blockading Squadron off Charleston peremptorily refused to allow the commissioner to enter that port. He returned to Bermuda, where the British Consul took his dispatches and forwarded them to Lord Lyons at Washington. He formally requested permission to forward them through the lines, which was refused by Seward, who said "it would not be agreeable to the U. S. for England to hold any intercourse whatever with the Confederates." Lyons meekly submitted to the insult, as usual.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—Of all the newspapers we ever saw, the Standard is the most addicted to the habit of copying from itself. The Editor says he cannot recollect all the conversations he has had, but he evidently recollects all the editorials he has published, and he can thus at will recall one for any side of any question, and in praise or abuse of any public man, for he has written on all sides of every question, and in both praise and abuse of every public man. The Standard is evidently Mr. Holden's standard of all that is worth reading; and so, he but looks into the Standard for the law on that side of politics or morals which for the moment he favors. His readers are thus compelled to bear the infliction of many a "twice told tale."

We are inclined to be charitable towards this little vanity or conceit, and to ask Mr. Holden to republish an Editorial article from the Standard of the 1st of January 1862, which expresses very strong and correct views on the war side. It will do him and the country good to read it, and lest his "file should bite him" if he turns to that portion of it, we give him an opportunity to copy it from to-day's Observer. It is an eloquent exposition of what a Southern patriot should do, and of what Mr. Holden is *not* doing.

If we can prevail on him to copy that article, we may help him to some more, written in the same glorious spirit. We have one now before us, of only three weeks older date than the one we quote, in which Mr. Holden says, among other good things:—

"Let those who are faint-hearted, who indulge in gloomy forebodings as to the future—who discourage and paralyze our efforts by magnifying the strength of the foe and our own weakness, shut their mouths and go to work, or take up arms in defence of the South." Again: "Men unwilling to work for the support of the war must be made to shoulder their muskets and go to the field."

We ought to have had this before us when we penned the article in Thursday's Observer on Mr. Holden's "faint-hearted" view of our State finances. He is self-condemned, as usual; and as we have no idea that he will consent to "shut his mouth," we take it for granted that he will adopt his other alternative, by "taking up arms in defence of the South."

THE PROFITS OF BLOCKADE RUNNING.—It is well known that the profits of this business have been so large that millions upon millions have been accumulated by those who have engaged in it extensively. Let any one look around Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, and even less favored regions, and see the overgrown fortunes made by even those who have suffered frequent losses of vessels and cargoes. It is admitted on all hands that where not more than one vessel and cargo out of every three is captured, immense fortunes are made. If this be so, as it unquestionably is, it is reasonable to suppose that the State of North Carolina has made its millions by the trips of the Ad-Vance, every trip having been a perfect success, not a solitary loss of either ship or cargo. These being the facts, perfectly well known, it would seem to require no little of a certain hard commodity to perpetrate the following, which we find in Mr. Holden's lesser organ:

It is stated that the Governor of North Carolina has cleared for the State by his importation movement $6,771,468.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*

"This is not so, on the contrary it would take a much larger sum to pay the State out. The above is taken from a statement published in one of the Governor's organs, which was gotten up for electioneering purposes. The accounts are not settled, and we suppose no one can tell how the State does stand, exactly, but the best informed all agree that the losses must ultimately be very heavy. Our bonds are outstanding in Europe to a large amount, which must be redeemed in gold or its equivalent, while the State steamer *Ad Vance* is gone to Europe, it is said, for repairs, to be absent for months, while the salaries of officers and crew, to be paid in gold are going on. The steamer may return in three months or she may never return—some are of opinion she never will, as there was but one North Carolinian on board when she left Nassau. We don't care what they think in Augusta, but we tell the people of North Carolina that this blockade running has brought the State several millions in debt, and that they will have to foot the bills."—*Raleigh Progress.*

Now these are strong assertions. They are made in the face of an official Statement by Maj. Dowd, the State Quartermaster, whose business it is to *know* all about the matter, and who reports, upon his responsibility as a sworn officer, that the State *has* made $6,771,468 by its blockade running operations. Which of these authorities will the people believe? The Quartermaster, who keeps all the accounts? or the partizan Editor, who makes bold and bald assertions, and who, if we are not mistaken, persists in keeping from the people the said Quartermaster's official Statement? Instead of publishing that Report, the paper ventures to "tell the people of North Carolina that this blockade running has brought the State several millions in debt."

DR. LEACH'S "BLOOD OF HUMANITY" FROZEN BY MR. HOLDEN.—Dr. J. T. Leach, Holdenite member of Congress from the 3d Congressional District, publishes in the last Standard an address to his constituents in which occurs the following paragraph that must have delighted Mr. Holden:

"God forbid that I should ever endorse the last man and last dollar principle unless from dire necessity; the idea alone is enough to freeze the blood of humanity in the heart of any christian."

Now, who froze Dr. Leach's blood? And how long has it been frozen? The following paragraph will prove that Mr. Holden, Dr. Leach's particular friend and candidate for Governor, is the guilty party, and that Dr. Leach's "blood of humanity" has been in a state of congelation for something more than three years:—

From the Raleigh Standard, May 21, 1861.

"Thus was the Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence gloriously celebrated by the delegates of the people in Convention assembled. North Carolina has been slow to act, but she has acted finally. We think she has acted wisely from first to last. Henceforth her destinies are with the States of the South; and she will make good her act of the 20th of May 1861, with HER LAST DOLLAR AND HER LAST MAN, if such a sacrifice should be required at her hands."

Of course Dr. Leach knew very well that Mr. Holden was the originator of this blood-freezing idea, and his denunciation of it looks like a sly dig at Mr. Holden in retaliation for the abuse of Messrs. Leach and Turner which filled many issues of the Standard a few years ago.

HOLDEN'S STRENGTH IN THE EAST.—We have seen a letter from Edenton, which says:—

"Gov. Vance will get a large majority of votes in this section of the State. There are but few Holdenites, and they are mostly of the "Buffalo breed."

The same letter says:

"I am glad to say that the capture of Plymouth has done much to relieve these waters, but nothing, comparatively speaking, to what I hope and believe will be done before long."

GOV. VANCE IN MOORE COUNTY.—A letter from Carthage say:—

"Vance is gaining ground, and by the election we will be able to give him a handsome majority in Moore. Holdenites are down in the mouth, and the more respectable portion of them don't open their mouths in his behalf—indeed they cannot.

We are requested to state, by H. L. Myrover, Esq. Chairman of the Relief Committee, that another barrel of Flour has been presented by Harris Tysor, Esq. of Fair Haven, Moore county, and that it has been distributed among the needy families of soldiers. Mr. Tysor's liberality is not confined to his own county or neighborhood, but has a much wider range.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Glorious News from Virginia!—RALEIGH, July 2.—The Confederate this morning issued the following Bulletin:

"We are indebted to a friend for the use of the following letter received this morning, conveying intelligence of the most glorious results:

"GASTON, July 1st.—Dear Sir: I reached here today after 2½ days' journey from Petersburg. I don't think the road will be repaired for a month to come through to Petersburg.

"All the fighting for several days has been on the Railroad near Reams's Station. There was a heavy fight there yesterday, in which we got the advantage.

"The city cannot be taken by Grant. All seem to be confident of our ability to hold it. The enemy continue to shell the city every day. Some houses have been badly damaged, but few persons killed.

"The enemy's loss since the fight commenced is thought to be 20,000. Ours 1,500.

"Generals Hampton, Fitz Lee, W. H. F. Lee and Chambliss met the yankee raiders under Wilson and Spears and killed, wounded and captured 3,000 men, capturing 1500 horses and all their artillery, 15 pieces, all their wagon trains, baggage and ammunition. This happened on Wednesday and Thursday, near Stony Creek. Also captured 400 negroes. It is said by soldiers to be the most complete rout that has been seen.

LATEST.—GREENSBORO, July 3.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 2d is received. It contains details of the cavalry fight near Sapony Church and Reams's Station, between Gens. Hampton, Fitz Lee and Mahone, and Wilson and Speare's raiders, resulting in the complete rout of the latter, the capture of about 1500 of them, including negroes; also the capture of their wagons, ambulances, 11 Napoleon guns, a train of carriages and buggies stolen from private citizens a mile in length, together with clothing, silver ware, &c. It is reported by prisoners that Speares was wounded in the fight and that Kautz is in our possession disguised as a private.

Petersburg papers of the 1st report no fighting in the front, only the usual bombardment. It was thought the enemy would open a terrific fire on the 4th July.

The enemy made a feeble assault on Colquitt's and a demonstration in Gracie's front, but were easily repulsed.

No fears are entertained of the result when a general engagement takes place. The people of Petersburg are hopeful.

News from the late Richmond Papers.—GREENSBORO', July 2.—The Richmond Examiner of the 30th has been received here.

The situation of affairs around Petersburg is unchanged. The enemy have been busy since Tuesday strengthening their lines of entrenchments and gradually extending them to the Petersburg & Weldon Road, felling trees for their protection. Grant is evidently preparing for a grand attack.

Deserters from the yankee fleet in James River, lying below Dutch Gap, came up to Fort Drewry yesterday. They say that every man in the Monitor Fleet would desert if opportunity offered. The yankees are removing the torpedoes in the James, and also removing the obstructions sunk by themselves at Trent's Reach. The deserters say that the fire from one of our Rams has seriously injured one Monitor, which was to be sent to Fort Monroe for repairs.

GOLDSBORO', July 3.—The State Journal has the Richmond Whig of the 30th, which contains the following dispatch received at the War Dep't from Gen. Lee:

HEADQ'RS A. N. V., June 28.—The enemy is apparently engaged to-day in strengthening his lines in front of Petersburg, advancing them at some points.

His cavalry, after being repulsed at Staunton River Bridge, on the 26th, retired in direction of Christiansville, where they camped that night. Next day they continued their march towards Lawrenceville, and part encamped last night 8 miles Northwest of that place. They appear to be making their way back to the main body of the army. R. E. LEE.

The Whig says that the yankees made four assaults upon our breastworks at the bridge, were each time handsomely repulsed by our small force, and finally convinced that they could not take our breastworks though defended by a few militia, they left, pursued by Gen. W. H. F. Lee, who came up after the fight. Our loss was 7 wounded, 1 mortally.

Hunter in the Valley did little damage to crops, expecting to reap them himself. Many acts of outrage and robbery were committed. Hunter's whereabouts is not stated.

Capt. G. S. Maury has been ordered to the command of the iron-clad Richmond.

Greenbacks in Alexandria sell at $5 for $1 in gold.

Our cavalry fought Wilson's on Tuesday at Dinwiddie C. H. Confederate success. On Wednesday, at Reams' Station. Result not known. [See later accounts of glorious victory.]

WILMINGTON, July 2.—The Journal has Richmond papers. At Petersburg on the 28th, the usual cannonading and picket firing. The situation unchanged. Lines of the two armies at some points not more than 200 yds. apart. Our troops are in excellent spirits, much refreshed by the rain and cool weather, which has also been favorable to the wounded.

It is reported that Burnside's corps has gone to Washington.

A captured yankee Lieutenant says Grant is going to tear Petersburg to pieces with shot and shell in a day or two.

Gold was quoted in New York on the 26th at 240 opening, 243½ closing.

From Georgia.—MARIETTA, July 2.—There has been very little musketry firing for two days past. Yesterday evening the enemy attempted to erect a battery in front of Gen. Cleburne's lines—with the intention, it is supposed, of concealing some demonstration—when our artillery opened on them. They replied very vigorously; and, with slight intermission, there has been constant shelling along the whole line up to 8 o'clock this morning.

MARIETTA, July 2.—There has been the usual skirmishing to-day.

A Yankee sergeant and 2 privates, whose times were out but not allowed to leave, came into our lines to-day, and report the army much dispirited and averse to prolonging hostilities. Many, whose times expire in July and August, are determined not to fight.

Yankee accounts of the late Georgia fights.—MARIETTA, July 2.—Late Cincinnati papers say that during the skirmishing from the 15th to the 18th June, Sherman's losses were 4,500, as shown by the official records of the medical Department.

The Chattanooga Gazette of the 29th contains the following dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated June 28:—

"Yesterday we made an unsuccessful attack upon the enemy's position. We lost between 2000 and 3000 men. Our losses were particularly heavy in officers. Gen. Packer is reported mortally wounded. Col. Dan. McCook, commanding a brigade, and Col. Rice very seriously wounded. Colonels Cradel and Armstrong killed. We took a few prisoners, but do not suppose that we inflicted heavy loss on the enemy as they kept behind their fortifications."

Additional Northern News.—ATLANTA, July 2.—The Louisville Journal of the 28th has been received.

Guerilla operations and fights continue in Western Kentucky. Also, boats can no longer ascend the Cumberland river, the government being unable to protect them against guerillas.

The Washington Star of the 26th says that Grant's works so command Petersburg and the railroad as to stop all continuous communication between Richmond and the South. So long as Grant elects he can hold the enemy there. He can move South with 20 days' rations, and Lee must follow or risk heavy engagement on unfortified ground. An arrival from headquarters puts Grant's loss at over 10,000.

The Sandusky (Ohio) Register of the 23d says that the rebel Gen. Archer has been transferred from Johnson's Island to Washington, and will be sent to General Foster and placed under rebel fire in retaliation for the treatment of the Union Generals at Charleston.

In a debate in the House on the 25th on the proposed repeal of the commutation clause of the draft law, Mr. Schenck of Ohio said the rebellion must be put down if not now, hereafter, if not in 10 years, in 20 years. If peace could be made to-day every sensible man knows it could not last 90 days. If we recognize the Confederate States as a distinct nation, extending from the Potomac to the Gulf, we may expect murder and everything else.

At New York on the 28th gold opened at 215, declined to 214, and advanced on closing to 221½. A million sterling exchange sold at 238 in new currency.

GOLDSBORO, JULY 3.—The State Journal has the N. Y. Herald of the 25th ult.

Its "situation" article says that Foster has gone on an expedition up James River under protection of gunboats. The ironclads are expected to make their mark in the advance on Richmond.

Its correspondence states that Ewell's corps has been detached to attack Hunter; if so, Hunter in a difficulty, unless relieved by movements on foot in other directions.

Grant is extending his lines on the left. His plans contemplate a general assault with a view to obtain possession of Petersburg, Raleigh & Weldon Railroad, and cut off supplies from the Southern army. Lee has strong lines of earthworks defending the track, and a heavy force massed behind them. The 5th [yankee] army corps has lost 1500 since crossing the James.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention on the 24th passed the following article. Hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except in punishment of crime whereof party has been convicted. All persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

Congress has adopted resolutions inquiring of Lincoln if any person has been authorized to induce men to emigrate from Ireland and Canada to enter U. S. Army or Navy.

Gold on the 28th was nominal at 210 to 215.

The Raid on Camp Vance.—The raiders who made a descent upon Camp Vance did not amount to more than 150 or 175 men. They destroyed the Camp and all the buildings except the hospital, and robbed every person they came up with. They burnt the depot and took and distributed everything. They stole all the horses and mules they could find; three men we understand went to R. C. Pearson's and were in the act of taking some of his stock, when Mr. Pearson fired upon them, killing one. The other two left. They also destroyed the train then at the head of the road. We learn that the engine, though damaged considerably, can be used after being repaired. Many of those captured made their escape, we learn, while the villains were crossing the Catawba river.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

A dispatch from Salisbury, just received, states that Kirk's band of robbers had been pursued beyond Piedmont Springs, with little loss on our side. Kirk has had his arm broken. We regret to learn that W. W. Avery, Esq., who was one of the pursuing party, has been painfully wounded. The band released the Reserves captured at Camp Vance, after stealing all their money.

Ral. Confederate, 2d.

Yankee raid.—The yankee raid in Onslow county last Monday week, appears to have been quite a formidable undertaking. A gentleman from the neighborhood of Sneed's Ferry informs us that two steamers and two transports came up to New River Inlet and sent up the river seven barges loaded with men. They took a number of citizens and horses, and some negroes, which they carried off. About the same time a portion of two regiments of cavalry and infantry, with some artillery, went to Jacksonville. They remained at Jacksonville until Tuesday evening. We learn that they committed various depredations in Jacksonville and in that neighborhood.—*Wil. Journal, 1st.*

Morgan's Kentucky Campaign.—We have been permitted to copy, says the Raleigh Confederate of the 2d inst, the following official despatch which was forwarded to Richmond, and copied there by the gentlemen who arrived in this city yesterday.

CYNTHIANA, KY., June 10, via ABINGDON, June 29.—Entered Kentucky through Pound Gap. Met the enemy 1200 strong, crossed and forced him to burn his stores and supplies; moved to Mt. Sterling, surprised and captured garrison of 400 men, all their supplies, &c. Moved next morning to Lexington, attacked and captured the city, taking prisoners, stores, and 1500 horses. Burnt Government depot, &c. Moved at 11 o'clock by Georgetown to Cynthiana; enemy under Col. Barry was forced to burn a large portion of the town. Col. B. was killed; the town surrendered with 400 prisoners. Gen. Hobson marched up at 2 o'clock from Cincinnati; captured him, staff and 2000 prisoners, three trains loaded with stores, &c. Maj Chenoworth destroyed the railroad between Lexington and Boyd's station. Capt. Jenkins destroyed the railroad between Frankfort and Lexington. Capt. Cooper took fortification and Frankfort. Capt. Everette took Maysville. People ready and anxious to strike for the South.

H. L. STANTON, A. A. Gen.

MARRIED,

At Lockwood's Folly, in Brunswick county, N. C., on Saturday the 25th ult., by R. W. Woodside, Esq., Mr. KINION POWELL of Bladen county, to Miss ANN MARIA BROWN, daughter of Capt. Alfred Brown of Brunswick county.

DIED,

In Richmond county, N. C., May 8th, 1864, near Pleasant Hill Church, Mrs. FRANCES SURGINER, relict of William Surginer deceased, in the 79th year of her age. She was a consistent member of the M. E. Church for 35 or 40 yrs. She leaves one daughter and many relatives and friends to mourn their loss, but they need not mourn as those who have no hope; for in her life she adorned the doctrine of the Bible, and in the last struggle she was enabled to challenge death for its sting, and the grave for its victory.

O happy sister, dwell in light,
And walk with Jesus clothed in white;
Safe landed on that peaceful shore
Where pilgrims meet to part no more. COM.

In Chatham county, on the 27th ult., of congestion of the brain, little JOHNNIE MAY, only son of J. G. and A. J. Foushee, aged 11 months and 7 days.

Johnnie is an Angel,
Gone with Christ to dwell;
Free from sin and sorrow.
Pain he'll never feel.
Gone from his dear parents,
But to his Father, God,
He is a shining Angel,
Perched on the throne of God. Com.

AUCTION.

ON Thursday next, the 7th inst., the sale of the balance of the property of the late Duncan McNeill, will be continued in Fayetteville. The UPHOLSTERY and TOOLS on Old street, in front of Store at 10 A. M. Same day will be sold,

1 Large Strong Built Timber Wagon;
1 Four Horse Wagon;
1 Three Horse do;
1 Two Horse do;
2 Buggies;
2 Sets Buggy Harness;
2 Milch Cows with Young Calves;
2 Horses

JOHN H COOK, Ass't.
July 2 1t

Thresher with Horse Power for Sale.

PARTIES wishing to purchase would do well to call and see it in operation, during last of this week an excellent Machine. Works well with one horse.

JOHN KERSHAW.
July 2 46 t

Mt. Vernon Seminary,

MINERAL SPRINGS, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this School will commence on the 1st of September. Every department will be supplied with competent and experienced Instructors.

Circulars containing full particulars as to terms, &c., will be forwarded upon application to

Rev. WM. HOOPER,
or T. C. HOOPER, Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Young ladies will be received as boarders at any time during the months of July and August, if their parents consider it advisable with a view to the benefit to be derived from the Mineral Water.

July 2. 46 2m

Music Teacher.

A GENTLEMAN, *well qualified* by education and experience, to give instruction in Music, French and Drawing, may obtain a desirable situation, by addressing

T. C. HOOPER,
Mineral Springs, Chatham Co., N. C,
July 2 46 2m

McNEILL ACADEMY.

THE next Session at McNeill's Academy will commence the 25th inst.

Tuition per session of five months, $6, $7 50 and $9; Board $6 per month—all payable in produce at old prices or its equivalent in Currency.

Disabled soldiers and poor children of deceased soldiers charged no tuition.

R. McCASKILL, Principal.
Malta, July 1. 46-4tpd

Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville,

JULY 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 17.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on the 4th inst., in Confederate Treasury Notes.

46-2t J W SANDFORD, Cash'r
Prosbyterian and Intelligencer 2 times.

SEQUESTRATED DEBTS.

THE undersigned will attend at the following times and places, to collect the Interest on the Sequestrated Debts in his District, viz:

At Hillsboro', July 14th, 1864.
" Raleigh " 20 & 21 "
" Fayetteville " 27, 28 & 29, "

G. R. WILDER, Receiver
June 27 45 tJ29

A Cow and Calf for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.
June 30. 45 3tpd

GOV. VANCE'S APPOINTMENTS.

High Point,	Wednesday,	July	6th.
Salem,	Thursday	"	7th.
Yadkinville,	Friday,	"	8th.
Trap Hill,	Saturday,	"	9th.
Dobson,	Monday,	"	11th.
Danbury,	Tuesday,	"	12th.
Wentworth,	Thursday,	"	14th.

Ral. Confederate, 2d.

Mr. W. M Waterbury, the efficient, attentive, and obliging telegraph operator at this place, has, we regret to learn, resigned his situation and will return voluntarily to the army. While we can but admire the patriotism that prompts him to this step, we regret the necessity that influences him to resign a place he has filled with so much credit and efficiency.—*N. Carolinian 4th inst.*

The Crops.—The Wheat Harvest has commenced in this section of the State, and so far as we have been able to ascertain, the yield will be a good one. The weather has been favorable to the maturing wheat, and the grain and heads have filled out well. In most places the crop is rather thin upon the ground, and this will shorten the yield in comparison with last year.—*Winston Sentinel.*

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.—The annual meeting was held in Goldsboro' on the 30th ult. The gross receipts for the year ending May 31, were $315,787 81; expenses $100,720 44; net profit $215,067 87. The increase in receipts over last year was $122,161 35; expenses $62,151 30; profits $60,010 05. Jno. D. Whitford, Esq. was re-elected President.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a dividend of 6 per cent, and the Bank of Clarenton 5 per cent. See advertisements.

POSTPONEMENT.—The sale of imported goods by Mr. Cronly, at Wilmington, was postponed from Thursday last till Wednesday the 20th inst. See advertisement.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 4

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

No changes since Thursday, when Lard was quoted at $3 50; Beef 1 50 to 2 00 per lb., retail; Flour, Family $185, Super $175, Fine $165; Corn $22 50 to $25; Rye $20; Salt, sales by quantity $24 to $25 per bush.

Funeral Services—The Funeral Sermon of the late Lt. B. W. THORNTON will be preached by the Rev'd J. T. Hudson of this town, at the residence of Everett Thornton, Esq. near Newton Grove, Sampson county, on the THIRD SABBATH of JULY.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

July 2 46 td

Fellow citizens of Cumberland and Harnett.

IN compliance with solicitations of many friends, from different parts of the Country, I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of the next Legislature. My views in regard to the great and vital issues of the day will be made known when I appear before you.

Your ob't serv't,
B. McDANIEL.
June 28 45-tf

We are authorized to announce Dr. W. M. McNEILL of Harnett, now serving as a Lieutenant in the Confederate Army, as a candidate to represent the counties of Cumberland and Harnett in the next Legislature.

June 29. 45-10tpd

We are authorized to announce

L. A. POWELL as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from the county of Sampson.

July 2. 46 9tpd

We are authorized to announce

Col O. H DOCKERY a candidate to represent the county of Richmond in the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature of N. C.

July 2. 46-2tpd

We respectfully nominate GEORGE S COLE, former Clerk of the Superior Court, as a candidate to represent Moore and Montgomery counties in the Senate of the next Legislature. We have waited for Montgomery to speak long enough; the canvass begins in a few days. We have two Holdenites in the field, and we must have a Vance man that is able to contend with them.

MANY VOTERS.
June 28 45 3tpd

Without Solicitation of Many Citizens, but from a sense of right and deep interest in our cause and country, as there is yet no candidate from Montgomery, only a supporter of William W. Holden, and Colonel W. B. Richardson, and John Andrew Barrett, of Moore, both Holdenites of the worst grit, I announce myself a candidate to represent the Counties of Moore and Montgomery in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina, with the promise that if Montgomery county shall have a candidate of her own of the right grit, in 10 days from the publication of this, I withdraw my name. I have no desire to be a member to the Legislature, and hope I shall never be a candidate again. My platform is, my country, and to ask nothing but what is right and submit to nothing that is wrong. I am against Lincoln, Holden and the Devil, Colonel W. B Richardson, John Andrew Barrett, or whoever else may advocate their cause. The God of Heaven has no more to do with waging this war upon us than he has with a highway robber, killing a man for his money, and we are no more duty bound to resist the one as the other. God does not favor unholy lust or covetousness or rogueishness, in time of war, any more than in time of peace. We ought ever to remember Achan with his golden wedge and Babylonish garments. God will not look on iniquity with allowance. If our own people were all just and good men we would have nothing to fear, but might submit ourselves and our cause to God without fear of what man could do to us; and the best way to get an early and lasting and glorious peace is for every one of us to get our hearts right with God and keep his commandments, to do them; then we would be more safe and more joyful, laughing in the face of our enemies; then we could be never bowing at their feet, and our enemies would be made to know that God is just and good and holy, and that he would never suffer the righteous to be moved; and if necessary we might, like faithful Abraham the servant of the Lord, and at the same time the master of servants, go out against our enemies to battle, sword in hand, three kings against five (or Generals either;) or like the good old christian hero, Joshua, shouted down the wall of Jericho, and get our independence without submission to our enemies or begging of them terms of peace.

I have not done more than my duty in this war, yet I have paid my tithes and my tax. And have given to our soldiers and their families, more than a thousand dollars a year for these four years. I am now 66 years old. I challenged W. W. Holden, last September, to meet him at his own set time in Raleigh, and go with him to the war. I never plead under age and I shall never plead over age. I am still ready. I am for Z. B Vance for Governor, only I am more so in some respects than he is. If I should be elected the people may rest assured I shall regard the honor and rights of my country and State, and especially the soldiers and their families. HARRIS TYSOR.

Fair Haven, Moore Co., July 2. 46

To the Voters of Richmond and Robeson Counties.

BY the solicitation of numerous citizens and soldiers, Lieut. J. S. McARTHUR, Co. E, 40th N. C. T. has consented to become a Candidate to represent the Senatorial District of Richmond and Robeson in the next Legislature of North Carolina. His politics are: A vigorous prosecution of the war, until the South is free from yankee rule and influence, and in favor of any measures which tend to the accomplishment of that object. Lieut. McArthur has been in the service since the early part of the war, and has well sustained the character which he bore among his friends at home, that of a christian gentleman ever ready to discharge his duties faithfully; and should the citizens and soldiers of the District entrust him with their business in the next Legislature, we feel assured that nothing will be left undone on his part to foster their interests, which experience, sound judgment, discretion and the most exalted patriotism and love of his country's liberties and rights can accomplish.

MANY CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS.

June 25 45 7tpd

William M. Bagget announces

himself a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk for the county of Robeson, North Carolina. He says to his friends if they will elect him he will serve to the best of his ability. As he is liable to do field service on the battle field, he hopes his friends will labor to give him such employment as will fit his mental and physical powers.

WM. M. BAGGET.
Camp Holmes, June 25 45 6tpd

I would like to exchange a fine

BROOD MARE for a good Harness Horse.

B. W. ROBINSON.
June 27. 45-12t

Desirable Goods.

WM. MAC INTYRE

Offers for sale:

200 SETS KNIVES and FORKS, assorted;
40 Doz. Fine 3 and 4 Bladed Knives;
900 Gross Steel Pens;
125 Gross Blast Steel Knitting Needles;
30 Reams Ruled Post Paper;
800 Gross Agate Shirt Buttons;
2000 Gross English Bone Pant Buttons;
1 Barrel Camphor;
2 Barrels Borax;
5 Barrels Epsom Salts;
5 Barrels Alum;
5 Barrels English Green Copperas;
10 Kegs Bi carb. Soda;
1 Bag Alspice;
3 Bags Black Pepper;
1 Package Saltpetre.

July 4 46 6w

EAGLE FOUNDRY,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 4, 1864.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE Orders for

RAIL ROAD WHEELS

of the following sizes, viz: 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch. Also CHILLED TIRES. The Iron we shall use for them will be COLD BLAST CHARCOAL IRON, and we warrant our wheels NOT TO CRACK, and to be equal to any made in the Confederacy, or to those of Whitney & Sons of Philadelphia, whose reputation is so well known by all Rail Road Companies.

We have the best facilities for transportation by Steamers to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy.

Orders respectfully solicited.

46tf] D. ANDERSON & CO

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., June 30, 1864. When called for please say they are advertised.

Mrs Catharine Allen 2, Mrs Ann Barnhill, Creasy Bullard, M Martine Bule, Owen Bullard, Mrs Lotty Bowden, J F Bridgers, Miss R Bryant, F Bridgers, Calvin Culbreth, Mrs Mary M Eason, Gray Faircloth, Mrs Susan W Hall, R Halcomback, Jno Hallems, Mrs Sarah Hinson, Henry Hubbard, Jas O Jackson, Jno D Jackson 2, J H Jernigan, Mrs A C Johnson, Mrs M A Johnson, Ezekiel M King, Mrs Sarah E King, Mrs Sallie Little, Miss Mary Little, Sophia Lee, Miss Emma F Lambarth, Mrs Mary A Murphy, Miss Winney Martine, Miss M E Monroe 2, Jno A Martin, Mrs Isabella Monroe, Mrs Hattie McNeill, Mrs Ann McNeil, Mrs Polly McMillan, Miss Ann McGhee 2, Miss Ednor McCall, Miss Mary T McDuffie, Mrs Wm McNair, Miss Harriet McDaniel, Mrs Margaret McDougald, Nigel McLeod, Miss M T McNeill, Jno Mc Praul, Geo Potte, Miss Polly Fernell, Hector C Paul, Miss Lavinia Rollins, J W Rogers, J C Robertson, Miss S A Simmons, D W Saunders, Miss T A Smith, H W Simpson, Mrs Maizey J Thompson, G W Turner, L R Tull, J S Wilson, Miss Sarah Warden, D J Williams, Miss Mary A Underwood, Henry R Wren.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE Tithe Payers in upper part of Robeson County will meet me at Moss Neck Depot, 12th, 13th and 14th, and at Shoe-Heel Depot 20th, 21st, and 22d of this month. Bring in your receipts and get a final receipt, for all they have paid on their estimates. Persons failing to comply, are liable to have their estimates returned uncredited.

By order of
Capt. McGOWAN,
Post Q. M. 4th Dist N. C.
B. STANCIL, Q. M. Capt. C. S. A.
July 1. 46-4t22

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

NEW BOOKS!

(OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.)

FROM VIRGINIA.

From the Raleigh Confederate, of the 27th inst.

We met with an officer on yesterday morning, who had just reached here from Petersburg, from whom we learned the following particulars of operations around that city.

On Wednesday last, Gen. Mahone's division engaged the enemy and captured 1700 prisoners, besides inflicting a corresponding damage in killed and wounded. On Wednesday night 500 other prisoners were captured, and during the day about 150 were taken by other parties—making 2,250 prisoners that day, which our informant saw brought into Petersburg Thursday morning.

There was brisk skirmishing throughout Thursday, but no general engagement.

Friday morning he left on foot for Stony Creek station, whither the cars run, to take the train for Weldon. He came the entire way on the track of the Railroad, and says there were no yankees on the road up to Friday at noon, when he passed. But during the whole route, he heard the thunder of artillery and the rattle of musketry, which in an hour or two became one incessant roar, pronounced by all who heard it, to be the heaviest firing heard since the assault on Petersburg commenced.

From one point on the Railroad, our informant had an opportunity of witnessing the battle for two hours or more. He says the enemy's left wing rested at the "brick church," about six miles south-east from Petersburg, extending in a semi curve to the Appomattox river, being some ten miles in length; and that the battle raged the entire length of the line. He did not know the number of troops engaged, but judging from the tremendous cannonading and incessant roar of small arms, he is of the opinion that it must have been a pretty general engagement. He was of course unable to give any information as to the result of the conflict, but says Gen. Beauregard had planted 16 heavy pieces of artillery in position to command the enemy's entrenchments, and thinks they were probably driven therefrom, and dreadful carnage among their troops must have ensued. While, he further states, Gen. Beauregard has our rifle-pits so protected that our troops are comparatively secured from danger. He says he saw Gen. Lee every day, sometimes going and sometimes returning from the battle-field covered with dust—looking cheerful and satisfied with the progress of events, and in vigorous health. He further states, that our army has a full supply of rations, with the Railroad to Richmond unobstructed, where there is an abundance of supplies.

The citizens of Petersburg are calm and perfectly confident that Lee and Beauregard, with their invincible hosts, are not only able to keep the vandals from their city, but destroy his entire army if they will give them an open fight.

The rumor that prevailed here on Saturday, that the enemy were at Reams' station, in force, six miles from Petersburg, entrenching, is incorrect.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this interesting information, says deserters from the enemy are coming into our lines from all quarters. They say their leaders are drunken and they make their men drunk and then rush them recklessly into conflict totally regardless of their lives, and to inevitable slaughter; and the men are determined to be thus treacherously sacrificed no longer. Prisoners with whom he conversed, say that Grant has not more than half the number of troops with which he crossed the Appomattox.

There was only about a half mile of the Weldon Railroad track torn up, which can be repaired at any time, perhaps is by this time.

A party of thirty-six raiders were captured in Brunswick county, by six or eight citizens.

A gentleman just from Greensboro' informs us that the information from Danville was, that the yankees had destroyed some thirty miles of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. This is a terrible disaster, if true. The raiders were said to be Kautz's party from the South-side, and perhaps others from Staunton. We fear they have visited great devastation upon the country through which they passed.

From the Raleigh Confederate, 28th inst.

Through the courtesy of Msj. Shepherd we are in receipt of the Petersburg Register of Saturday morning, from which we make copious extracts this morning:

FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS ABOUT PETERSBURG.

Just at 7 o'clock on yesterday (Friday) morning, the quiet which had prevailed for many hours previous, was broken by a tremendous roar of artillery from the lines immediately on the east of the city. For one hour and forty minutes, the cannonading was loud and furious, the engagement in artillery being between the enemy's batteries on his right, and a battery of ours on the north bank of the Appomattox. But something else besides artillery firing went on, and as truthful chroniclers of events, we must state the fact, that in an attempt to storm one of the batteries held by the yankees, we sustained a loss of between 3 and 400 prisoners. These composed the 27th of Hagood's (S. C.) Brigade of Hoke's Division. Few we hear were killed—the enemy having allowed them to come to where they could be overmastered without much expenditure of ball and powder. Twenty-nine prisoners were taken by us and brought into Petersburg. Some shells came into the city in the latter part of the day, but we have heard of no particular injury done to person or property.

10 o'clock P. M. Friday.—A distant cannon is heard at long intervals, but nothing more exciting is transpiring at this hour.

12 o'clock Friday Night.—We have news that the Yankees have destroyed "Burkeville Junction," and that the raid is sweeping on towards Danville, and the connections southwestward of that point. Of course, they will destroy what lays in their way, as far as they will be allowed to go. The Piedmont road and Greensboro,' N. C., may be their aim.

OPERATIONS ON THE PETERSBURG & WELDON R. R.

We have the gratifying intelligence that the Yankees have not only been dislodged from the Petersburg & Weldon railroad, near the Six mile House, but have been driven off with the loss in one particular of 500, as that number of prisoners, among whom were 28 officers, were marched into the city about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and taken to the spot to which their 2,000 "illustrious predecessors" were lodged for safe keeping on Thursday morning. This good service was accomplished by a portion of Mahone's command, on Thursday night. Where so many prisoners were taken there must have been (if the Yankees fought at all) some killed and wounded, but how many we do not at this time know. Nor have we heard of our own casualties, which we are sure were few if any. The Yankees have destroyed about two miles of the track, which will soon be reinstated.

A later report was brought in on yesterday evening that the yankees had returned after their whipping—were still in force on the railroad near the "Six mile House," and that only a small portion of the track was injured. We have seen more than one or two engaged in this fight, and all agree that the fight, beginning about sunset, resulted in the complete surprise and discomfiture of the raiders, without any loss to us, and with similar unanimity state that the injury to the road was southward of the Six mile House. The gallant men who accomplished this good work, have taught the great Ulysses that he will try in vain to isolate Petersburg by cutting the main avenues to it. The Southside railroad, if not now in full operation, will be so before to-night. Grant has been brought to a stand. He cannot take Petersburg—that's certain, nor can he move any force that will isolate it.

From the Local column of the Register we clip the following:

Thursday night passed over in peace and quietness, and at 6 o'clock A. M., on Friday morning a sabbath stillness prevailed throughout the city. This pleasant state of affairs continued until the town clock announced the seventh hour, when the report of a single gun came rolling up the Appomattox. Scarcely had its echoes died away, when the terrific thunders of a heavy cannonade burst upon the startled city. Our batteries on the north bank of the river, in Chesterfield county, which completely enfiladed the yankee batteries on the opposite side, in front of Blandford, had opened fire on the enemy, which was returned with promptness and energy. For one hour it was one continued roar, without the slightest intermission.

The battle ground was about a short mile and a half from the foot of Pocahontas bridge, from whence, standing on a pile of lumber, we could discern the shells flying through the "sulphurous canopy" that overhung the combatants. Like jets of steam, they rushed in a semi circle across the river, and to the spectators, who crowded the house tops and every spot that commanded a view of the fight, seemed to fall amidst the opposing batteries.

At 8 o'clock, precisely, the horrible din died away, and for a few moments there was a solemn silence, only interrupted by a single shot or two from some distant battery. While the anxious groups were discussing the probable results of the engagement, and confidently predicting the evacuation of the Yankee batteries, all were again startled by a tremendous rattle of musketry, this time proceeding from the city side of the river, and evidently in close proximity to our lines in front of Blandford. For a very few minutes a rolling fire was maintained, and then suddenly ceased. Twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, A. M., silence again reigned along our lines, and with the exception of a gun fired occasionally, all has been quiet up to 3 o'clock, P. M.

The musketry firing proceeded from a charge made by our men, in which they captured the rifle pits in front of batteries Nos. 1 and 2 on the banks of the river, and took 29 prisoners, after which they retired within their lines.

South-side road.—All the Government property, consisting of provisions, cars, &c., was completely removed before the Danville junction was occupied by the enemy. They had but empty warehouses to destroy. Before their arrival at Burkville they captured a large train of cars loaded with cotton, which they destroyed. They destroyed but a small portion of the track. They acted with great deliberation, piled the wood around the cars, and after refreshing themselves and resting their tired horses they set fire to the wood, and when it was in flames they left. It was supposed they numbered three or four thousand.

The Examiner of Friday contains the following:

Hunter and his Party.—The latest we have from this interesting party of skedaddlers will be found in the telegram from Lynchburg. If the information contained in that dispatch is correct, as it most probably is, Hunter is striking for Jackson river depot, and not more than eight or ten miles east of Covington. If he succeeds in reaching the latter place, and destroying the bridges after him, he will be safe. We believe that he will reach Covington with most of his army, but there is little doubt he will lose all his material of war and baggage by the wayside. His ignominious flight into Western Virginia contrasts well with his triumphant entry into the undefended town of Lexington!

Sheridan and his Gang.—It is now pretty well ascertained that Sheridan, and such of his gang as could travel, left the White House Wednesday evening, and coming west as far as Crump's cross roads near Tunstall's, on the York River railroad, struck out in two columns for the James river. They are believed to have crossed to the south bank of the Chickahominy by the Long and Providence Forge bridges, about sunrise yesterday morning. The distance across the country from the White House to Westover is not more than twenty-five miles. It is possible Sheridan may encounter some obstacle to his safe transit.

What the yankees did in Lexington.—We have before us a letter from an intelligent lady of Lexington, speaking of the conduct of Hunter's army at that place. On approaching the town and without any notification to the inhabitants, they opened on it with their artillery. The shells tore through and exploded in many of the dwelling houses before the inmates were apprised that the enemy was upon them. The consternation among the defenceless people was of course very great. The women huddled with their children into cellars, with the feeling that the next moment perhaps their houses would be burnt above them.

Private houses were, according to the custom of yankee soldiery, ransacked and pillaged, the heroes, in every instance, preferring to break the locks of smoke-houses and store rooms, though the keys were at their service. The manner in which Gov. Letcher's family were treated deserves to be recorded as a part of the history of this invasion of the south by the barbarians of the North. They gave his family notice that in ten minutes they would apply the torch to his dwelling, and half of the time allotted was taken up by the officer appointed to burn the building in laying down injunctions as to what should and what should not be removed beyond the reach of the flames. All the clothes, furniture and provisions of the family were in that house, and all were consumed except the mere handful that could be taken out by two or three ladies in five minutes.

They committed only one murder that we have heard of. They took Mr. Matthew White from his house, and upon the charge, of which there was no proof and which would have been no justification if it had been true, that he had been serving with Gen. McCausland, and had killed one of their men, carried him into the country, tied him to a tree and shot him to death like a dog.

PRESS DISPATCHES.

The Register of Saturday has the following dispatches from Richmond and Lynchburg:—

From the United States.—RICHMOND, June 24.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 21st has been received.

Unofficial accounts represent the Federal loss in the several assaults on the enemy's works near Petersburg on Saturday to be severe. No official report has been received. The Federal loss on Friday and Saturday is estimated at 8000.

Sherman reports on the evening of the 19th, that Johnston had not retreated across the Chattahoochee river, but had evacuated the works in front of Kennesaw Mountain. He still holds the Mountain.

Gold in New York on the 20th 199½.

From Lynchburg.—LYNCHBURG, June 23.—It is difficult to get any news from Hunter's flying army. Information received this morning is that he is still continuing his retreat in demoralized confusion, and so closely pressed by our army that they have no chance to forage on our people, and are pressed for provisions. Persons from Bedford say that the enemy's trains were driven through that county by our forces at a furious rate under whip and spur, and that the road along the route is lined with dead horses that were killed by over exertion. Tuesday our forces attacked the enemy near Salem, capturing 10 pieces of artillery, 200 horses, 150 prisoners and several wagons. The enemy have destroyed many of their caissons and wagons to prevent their falling into our hands. It is reported that we have again overtaken the enemy to-day near Fincastle.

130 of Sheridan's raiders have arrived here.

Hunter destroyed a great amount of private property in his advance, and stole a large number of wagons, horses and cattle.

The Death of Gen. Polk.—The fall of Gen. Polk is the saddest event which has occurred in this army since the death of Albert Sidney Johnston. The shock will be great upon the soldiers, who loved him, and upon the country, which respected him. He was a grand old man. As a commander he was enterprising, vigilant and brave; as a churchman, he was pious, liberal and faithful; as a man he was the soul of honor, affection and upright manliness.

The circumstances of his death have just been related to me by one of the party who was nearest him at the moment. His story is as follows: Gens Johnston, Polk and Hardee, accompanied by Gen. Jackson (of the cavalry) and a small escort of staff officers, had ridden out in front of Gen Bates' line to examine a position thought to be suitable for the Washington Artillery. The horses were mad fast at the foot of the hill, and the party ascended to the crown. Here there were the initials of an abattis, with several embrasures, rendering the place very much exposed. The enemy's guns were less than eight hundred yards in front. There had been a little desultory firing during the early hours of the day, but this had ceased for some time before the group of officers began its reconnoissance. This was prolonged to a much greater extent than usual, and glided into a general and animated conversation, all of the gentlemen being gathered into a knot, and using their hands and glasses with a marked freedom, bespeaking rank and interest. The enemy could not fail to see them plainly, and whilst they were being observed deliberately returned the observation, with full time for calculation and adjustment. The party seemed to forget its exposed situation, although some of the canoneers who had been at work upon the little tier of breastment, pointed out to them the accuracy of the enemy's shots. Presently a single spherical case shell was discharged from the yankee battery, and exploded directly above the heads of Gens Polk, Johnston, Hardee and Jackson. All of them fell to the ground to avoid the concussion or fragments. It was then proposed to divide, and the different gentlemen separated to such courses as were at hand. Gen. Polk selected a very secure shelter, but, becoming impatient and anxious to scan the range of fire more accurately, he stepped out upon the brow, and was intently gazing out across the country, his arms folded and his left side presented, when a three-inch round shot from a steel rifle cannon, struck the elbow, crushing both arms and passing through the heart, a portion of the chest and stomach, and out, and on its murderous course. The old man fell lifeless and mangled to the ground. Gen. Johnston was bending over him in an instant, with the rest of the party. They lifted him in their arms to an ambulance, and he was carried to his quarters, where his bewildered military family received it with the mourning of men meeting the corpse of a father.

Cor. Augusta Constitutionalist.

Brutality of Yankee Generals.—The Richmond Examiner relates the following declarations of Gen. Warren and Gen. Grant:—

A poor lady, a Mrs. Corry, resided near Bethesda church. Of course she was visited, and her house was stripped of everything she had. Not so much as a meal's victuals were left to keep life in her body; and she had two sick children. The poor, lone, desolate, plundered woman, in behalf of those little suffering children, besought permission from this so-called Gen. Warren, to buy a few of the stores, her own property, of which she had been robbed: and as though he was the retired shoddy of a sold-out establishment, plethoric with wealth, he replied—"we keep nothing for sale." Then, said the half frantic woman (as the Richmond Examiner repeats it) "I will beg. Give me, for God's sake, a meal of meat for my sick children." This was a Southern, a Virginia matron, who had lived in comfort on her own property; and it was for the small pittance of this single meal, from her own stores, that she was imploring, for an object that might well have moved to pity a devil in hell. We confess our hair rises to end as we record the answer that issued from the lips of this heartless villain. *"Madam, we read that during the siege of Jerusalem, women were reduced to eat their children."* He had studied the question—had read the history of like events, and foreseeing that in the course of his military career he might find some weak mother, far enough from succor, and sufficiently in his power, to enable him to bring to bear the acquisitions of his intellectual labors, lo! —with what studied, calm, complacent demeanor he uttered the passage from history—"women were reduced to eat their children."

The picture is an impressive one—the lordly General and his suppliant. It commends itself to every man within whose bosom lives a spark of courage or humanity—who is not prepared to be a dog—who is not already meaner than a dog.

Another instance is that of an interview between a Virginia mother and Grant. This one was the mother of Confederate sons; and having fallen within the yankee lines, she sought and obtained an interview with Gen. Grant, and asked for a passport to enable her to get to Richmond, with her friends. "You are better where you are. When I enter Richmond, women's persons will not be safe."

These scenes are verified. They are true—saith the Examiner. This last was addressed by the commanding General of the yankee army—*Grant*—and thus we are assured that when he enters Richmond, all the acts foreshadowed in the nefarious programme of Dahlgren, are to be performed. Rapine, lust, slaughter, conflagration are to be let loose like unleashed hell-hounds, to rage and riot—when "women's persons will not be safe."

RED SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber will open a House for the reception of visitors on the 27th inst. Rates of Board $13.33 per day. Private Soldiers half price.

H. McNEILL.

Red Springs, Robeson Co., June 16. 42*5tpd

A Chance to Invest Confederate Money.

THE undersigned will sell his STORE LOT at Allensville, Person county, N. C., containing 11 acres of Land, with a large Store House, Grocery House, Office and two Log Houses, all nearly new, nicely painted, in 60 yards of a Church, in a healthy section of country. There is a tract of land adjoining which can be bought, a good stand for a store and location for a Doctor. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to come and see, or address me at Allensville, Person county, N. C.

WM. H. BOYSTER, Agent.

June 18. 44*9tpd

THE POSITION IN GEORGIA.

On Wednesday the hardest fighting of the battle of Kennesaw occurred. The enemy had three strong lines of battle confronting our forces and extending from the North side of Kennesaw, to near Powder Spring. The lines of battle run nearly northeast and southwest. Heavy artillery firing continued between the opposing batteries during the entire day. The musketry skirmishing was at close range and very destructive on both sides.

Late in the evening an assault was made on Stevenson's division, and severe fighting ensued. The enemy attempted by this movement to turn our extreme left and thereby secure the advantages of operations in our rear. But he was repulsed with severe loss. His three lines of battle were hurled back and crowded in distracted confusion on each other. Our forces pursued the advantage, and with the fury that has always marked their onsets, they pushed the enemy until sunset and occupied the entrenchments the yankees had established on that part of the field. Hindman's division was engaged in the manœuvre, and Stewart's brave men swung into line in the closing scene that resulted in terrible havoc to the foe.

Our forces captured a number of prisoners and several fine guns. Our loss in killed and wounded was severe, the bulk falling on Stevenson's division. A large number of the wounded arrived on the trains on Thursday.

Atlanta Intelligencer, 24th.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Intelligencer, 25th

ON THE PICKET LINE, June 23.

On yesterday morning the enemy held possession of a ridge on the Powder Spring road, which commanded the country around for some distance, and which was deemed desirable for our army. Our cavalry held possession of it previously, but on the approach of the yankees fell back and abandoned the important position. Accordingly, Major Gen. Stevenson was ordered in the evening to attack and carry the ridge by storm. It was not supposed that the enemy had fortified himself in so short a space of time, and an easy success was anticipated.

The necessary orders having been given, Stevenson's division moved forward in two lines of battle, as follows: Brown's Brigade of Tennesseeans on the right, with Cumming's Brigade of Georgians on the left, were moved forward in advanced front, while Reynolds' North Carolinians and Virginians supported Brown, and Pettus's Brigade of Alabamians supported Cumming.—These two lines were commanded by Gens. Cumming and Pettus, and moved forward in splendid style to the charge.

The ridge is on the right of the Powder Spring road, and in the rear of it is a succession of small ridges and ravines. Over these our men had to charge, and on arriving in front of the yankee skirmishers discovered them strongly entrenched and in numbers large enough to be mistaken for a regular line of battle. The division passed on, and on the first charge stormed this first line of entrenchments and captured several prisoners. It then continued moving forward at a double-quick for a short distance, when a second and strong line of entrenchments was seen. With a yell the men rushed forward under a galling fire of infantry and artillery, and carried this second line, but not before they had lost many gallant officers and men. The ridge was now captured but the enemy's main line of battle looming up before it, our men, carried on by their impetuosity, continued to advance, and were within 100 yards of the line when a tremendous fire of grape and canister, from some 20 pieces of artillery, opened upon them. Disregarding their comrades falling around them in numbers, Brown's, followed by Reynolds' Brigade, continued to press forward, but were soon compelled to halt in consequence of the fearful fire poured in their left flank, which rested in an open field. The cause of the enemy gaining a flank fire on these gallant men was on account of Cumming's line being delayed, which kept them from keeping up with the right of the division. They were, however, soon brought up, but not before it was too late to attempt carrying the line in front. The yankees by this time were fully prepared for an assault, and had brought up reinforcements. The artillery they had on their picket lines was withdrawn as fast as our columns carried them, and this, added to that already on their main line, kept up a continual fire of grape and canister in our rear, who retained the captured ground for three hours, when they were withdrawn, in accordance with orders received, to our regular line of battle, the ridge, however, being still held by our forces.

As soon as the men appeared in front of the yankees' main line of battle, Hindman's division came up on their right, and thus prevented the enemy from marching on the flank and opening a fire of musketry which would have been very disastrous to our men.

This charge was a brilliant and gallantly made one, and gave the yankees a foretaste of what they may expect when the general engagement takes place. Reynolds' and Brown's brigades distinguished themselves by their heroic and firm conduct while under a terrific fire.

Our loss in this charge was very heavy and cannot fall short of —— hundred. That of the enemy was also severe, but as his men fought behind breastworks, it would not be suprising if their loss does not exceed ours. It may not even be as large, although quite a number of yankees were killed, and we captured about one hundred prisoners.

We are authorized to announce ELAM J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of N. C.

April 23 26*9tpd&te

At the request of many friends, both in the Army and at home, I announce myself a candidate to represent Moore county in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will do my utmost to promote the honor and interest of my constituency of North Carolina and of the Confederacy.

JAMES C. DAVIS.

June 10, 1864. 40tf

NOTICE.

THAT after this we expect to sell COTTON YARN and SHEETING on certain days only, viz:

To citizens of Surry county, on the 19th of May, the 18th of June and the 19th of July.

To those of Yadkin, on the 21st of each of these months.

To those of Wilkes on the 25th of each.

To those of Alleghany, Ashe, Grayson, &c., on the last day of each.

To commence selling at 1 o'clock each day.

Will exchange as usual for most any kind of produce, generally the old way. Corn, wheat, bacon and lard, especially wanted.

We do not expect to be able to supply near all who may apply; but will endeavor to let those have who need worst—giving the preference to soldiers' families, when they need.

Those whom we owe will still get between the first and the middle of the month, and they are requested to present their claims immediately.

R. R. GWYN, Agent Elkin Manf'g Co

Elkin, N. C., May 2 32*9tf

SITUATION WANTED,

A Licensed Baptist Minister, who has had eight years experience in teaching, desires to secure a permanent situation as Teacher of a good Private or Select School, as Principal of an Academy, or as President of a Female College. Testimonials of the highest character furnished on application. Address,

W. S. McDIARMID, Montrose, N. C.

May 10. 31-*3tpd

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SIRS: The enclosed article entitled "The English Officers in the American Revolution," is clipped from the New York Journal of Commerce of April 1860, which, though hardly worth republication in the Observer, cannot fail to strike every one as foreshadowing the scorn and contempt which await the "yankee nation" for exactly similar conduct, though on a much larger scale, in the present "Revolution."

THE ENGLISH OFFICERS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Their Conduct as Viewed in England.—Frank Moore's "Diary of the American Revolution" is attracting considerable attention in England. The Saturday Review gives to the work an appreciative article which is particularly noticeable as showing the present feeling in England in regard to the period and scenes of the American revolution. As the generation directly interested in that contest has passed away, and there are no direct personal feelings involved, the true merits of the case are more fairly viewed. Washington is at this day nearly as highly reverenced in England as in America, and there will be found very few Englishmen who condemn the course taken by the American colonies. In the article in the Review the reviewer says:

"The feeling with which most Englishmen will rise from the perusal of this 'Diary' will be one of sorrowful but profound contempt for the government under which their ancestors flourished in the good old days. Nobody, except perhaps Washington, appears in very noble colors; but the only actors who make a thoroughly despicable figure are the English ministers and their favorite generals. It was not that they committed here and there an isolated mistake—the demon of blundering possessed them from the very first measure to the very last of the twenty years' struggle. Without subscribing to all the imputations of tyranny in which the Americans vented the discontent that had been accumulating for many years, no one doubts that the taxation of so powerful a colony was, as a mere matter of statecraft, a mistake. If not a crime, it was certainly a blunder. The military operations, too, of the war on the English side are sufficiently infamous.

No commander, probably, throughout the whole course of the warlike history of England has surpassed Howe and Clinton in inefficiency, with the single exception of General Whitelocke, whose sinister fame is linked to the same fatal soil. But these errors hardly equaled the folly of the policy which was pursued between the first outbreak of discontent and the time when the armed conflict was commenced in earnest. It was not the policy of statesmen, but a policy which a spiteful woman pursues to obtain a household victory. The English government would not yield, and they either could not or would not take the steps necessary to conquer; and so they adopted a middle course, which conveniently combined the expenses of the one with the humiliation of the other. They did nothing to enforce obedience but they did everything to tease, to irritate, to exasperate. The shutting up of the port of Boston was not likely to cow the resistance or allay the resentment of a high-spirited people. The closing of the fisheries of Newfoundland to American enterprise had the effect of depriving numbers of their bread, and making it their interest to dare the utmost for the overthrow of the power that was ruining them; but it did not deprive the rebels of a single resource, or win back to loyalty a single wavering heart. The campaigns of many of the English commanders were carried on in the same spirit. They made war on peaceful industry, on defenceless commercial towns, on public buildings, on everything except armed men. They undertook scarcely any great military enterprises, and generally contented themselves with sitting down in some seaport town until they were driven out of it, but to make amends, they destroyed every sort of property they could reach without fighting a battle. Even before the Declaration of Independence had been made, they went on the principle that whatever was loss to America was gain to England; and, consequently, they conducted war on a system even more barbarous than is commonly adopted in contending with an alien nation. Having command of the sea, they bombarded and burnt petty seaport towns, which could not have been troublesome if they had wished. They forged imitation Congress notes and circulated them by thousands, in order to depreciate the American currency. And General Gage even went so far as to transport to this country all the title deeds on which the New York proprietors depended for the possession of their estates—though, happily for our credit, his proceedings were not supported by the authorities at home. The tales of plunder, of cruelty, and of maltreatment of prisoners with which the American papers, and even the Congress reports, are rife, it is, of course impossible to test. But their complaints are pitched in a tone, and repeated with a perseverance, to which Davoust's campaigns in Northern Germany furnish the nearest parallel. Throughout this disgraceful war, the maximum of mischief with the minimum of risk appears to have been the object of the English soldiery."

We are authorized to announce Col. PETER P. SMITH a candidate to represent Robeson County in the next Legislature of N. C.

May 5. 30*12t

To the Soldiers from Chatham County, N. C., and Fellow-Citizens of said County.

I AM a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the next term. I did not expect two years ago to be a candidate again. (But if I made any pledge or promise on the stump that I would not be, I have no recollection of it.) But owing to strong solicitations from my friends in the Army and at home I am a candidate. There being so many men gone to the Army, it is thought best by a good many for me to continue in office for the next term.

As no doubt I do know more about the business of the office than any new man could know at this time, and the collection of the tax being the important business there is to do at this time, I will endeavor if elected to keep that straight, as I have heretofore tried to do. What I have or have not done to aid and assist soldiers and their families is best known to those that know me best. I want every soldier from Chatham to consider this addressed to himself. And I hope to receive a liberal support from our brave soldiers in the army, on whom is depending every thing, by the blessing of God, we hold near and dear, and from my fellow-citizens in the county. The present tax is $4 20 on the poll, and $2 40 on the $100 valuation of land, town property, slaves, notes, &c. The election in the Army the last Thursday in July next.

Most respectfully your humble serv't,

R. B. PASCHAL.

Pittsboro', N. C., June 21. 44*2tpd

Fellow Citizens and Soldiers of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

THE time approaches when you will be called upon to choose a Senator to represent your District in the next General Assembly of this State. Your generosity at the past election, for which you have my sincere thanks, assigned me to that honorable post of duty. Believing from expressions of regard which I have had the good fortune to enjoy, that there is a willingness on your part to retain me in that position, my name is before you for re election. Chosen to that high and responsible trust without pledge or promise, I have sought amid all the perils which have and now surround us, to find the truth and be governed by it. This I now promise, assuring you that no act or word of mine shall ever militate against the prosperity, happiness and independence of these Confederate States; but on the other hand all my energies shall be employed in seeking the prosperity of our State, our National independence, and the happiness of our people.

Your obd't serv't, J. W. ELLIS.

Whiteville, N. C., June 7. 43*9tpd

WAR NEWS.

More Fighting in Georgia.—MARIETTA, June 27.—About 10 o'clock this morning, the enemy attempted to gain possession of an angle of the fortifications on our left centre, held by Cheatham and Cleburne.

The yankees marched defiantly up in seven lines of battle. Our troops reserved their fire until the enemy approached within a few yards of the breastworks, when we opened with grape, canister and musketry, creating great havoc in the yankee ranks. The fire was so rapid and destructive that the enemy could not rally. They were driven back with a loss of between 800 and 1000. Our loss, the men being protected by breastworks, was very small.

We captured 100 prisoners, including 3 officers, and 2 stands of colors.

The woods where the enemy's dead and wounded lie are now on fire, making it impossible to remove them.

The yankee Gen. Kimball is reported by prisoners to have been killed.

Virginia News via Goldsboro'.—GOLDSBORO', June 28th.—The State Journal has Petersburg papers to the 25th. Nothing important. Private advices represent Kautz moving from W. F. Lee, on Sunday, from Staunton bridge on the South-side road, with Dearing in his front, going towards Weldon or Grant's army. Official information from Weldon to day says Kautz is going there.

Northern News from the South.—ATLANTA, June 27.—The Appeal has received Nashville papers of the 22d.

The latest news from Grant's army is to the 18th. Favorable, but not decisive, results are claimed. 22 cannon had been captured from the Confederates during the operations against Petersburg, and 5 shell had been thrown into the city.

Later.—MOBILE, June 27.—The Register has reliable intelligence from Memphis, *via* Senatobia. Gold at Memphis is quoted at 250. Confederate notes sell at 21 cents in the dollar and are still rapidly rising. In New York, on the 22d, Gold opened at 225, and closed at 200.

A rumor was current in Memphis that Gen'l Grant had telegraphed Lincoln that he was tired of his undertaking, and he (Lincoln) must take charge of it himself.

The Chicago (Democratic) Convention has been postponed to August 29th.

The Alabama has burned the ship Rockingham from Callao.

Forrest's Spoils.—MERIDIAN, June 18.—Every freight and passenger train for several days back has been packed with "Forrest's pets." Fifteen hundred have already arrived, and several hundred more are yet to come. Among the spoils captured, I noticed 12 fine brass guns, and 1 parrott—6 of which are spiked—and wagons too numerous to count. Four other guns were captured but they have not yet arrived here. Gen. Forrest's Chief Quartermaster thus sums up the result of this most signal victory of the year: Yankees killed 1,000; wounded, 1,500; captured, 2,000; 200 wagons, 50 ambulances, 17 pieces of artillery, with caissons and 10,000 rounds of ammunition; 5,000 stand small arms, and 500,000 rounds ammunition; 500 mules, 100 horses; 200,000 lbs. pilot bread; 50 bbls. sugar; 30 sacks coffee; $200,000 worth of medicines; 10 bbls whiskey, and shovels, spades, axes, &c., in large numbers. The enemy's force, according to the most reliable estimate, was nearly 12,000.—*Mississippian*.

Supreme Court.—Opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

By PEARSON, C. J. In State *v* Black, from Ashe, directing a new trial. In Bowers *v* Strudwick, from Orange, directing the Clerk to state an account charging the defendant with the value of the negroes in 1858. In Walton *v* Gatlin, directing a *certiorari*.

By BATTLE, J. In State *v* McNeely, from Burke, *venire de novo*. In Page *v* Atkins, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In Adams *v* Jones, from Orange, affirming the judgment.

By MANLY, J. In Buie *v* Murchison, from Moore, affirming the judgment. In Bingham *v* Richardson, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In State *v* Duckworth, from Burke, no error.

Per CURIAM.—In State *v* Jones, from Alamance, declaring that there is no error.

Ral. Confederate.

The Orphan Fund in the West.—Dr. Deems writes to the Raleigh Conservative:—

In the last fourteen days I have delivered twelve speeches and sermons in nine of the Western counties. The subscriptions have been as follows:

Cabarrus,	$ 1,000	Buncombe,	$23,940
Lincoln,	13,576	McDowell,	5,180
Cleveland,	15,120	Burke,	8,850
Rutherford,	7,669	Caldwell,	13,650
Henderson,	4,883	Catawba,	3,450

Making, if my hasty count be correct, $97,418.

In addition there are donations of gold and of a tract of land, value not yet ascertained, bringing the total to about $100,000. In some of the counties other donations have been made since I left.

We are authorized to announce private ARCHIBALD A. McMILLAN, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent Robeson County in the House of Commons of our next Legislature in N. C. He is for Southern Independence, and Zeb. B. Vance for Governor.

May 10, 1864 31-*tfpd

The friends of Capt. W. J. LONG, Co. C, 31st N. C. Reg't, will support him for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election on the first Thursday in August next.

Capt. Long was one of that numerous class who was opposed to the war up to the Lincoln proclamation; was one of the last to break up the old Government, and among the first who stepped forward to defend the new. Is now and has been in the army from the commencement.

MANY VOTERS OF HARNETT.

May 7. 30*13tpd

To the Voters of Chatham County, and my Fellow-Citizens of the Army.

HAVING received many solicitations from my friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

My principles and views are well known to my personal friends. I am in favor of laying plans, making proposals and offering propositions for peace as long as it is consistent with our honor to obtain an honorable peace. I want an honorable, a just, and an everlasting peace, as firm as the eternal hills and as solid as the ancient tombs of Asia. I want a through ticket for peace on the express double quick time. If you elect me as one of your Representatives my voice shall be heard in the Legislative Halls in pleading for peace. I shall vote for the man for Governor that I believe is the strongest for an honorable peace and for State rights. And that is all that I ask of you, vote for the men that you believe will make the greatest effort for peace.

Respectfully, your obd't ser'vt,

J. C. KIRKMAN.

June 14. 42-*5tpd

Camp 18th N. C. Troops,

NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support.

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RENALDI,

Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

7*41tpd